INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 140. BOMBAY TUESDAY JUNE 12 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
16 June	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,5[illegible]
13 „	Narkunda x ..		1[illegible]02
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera x ..		16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
16th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th May	13th June
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th „
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
22nd June	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
13th June	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office :—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	12th June	20th June
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents :—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS			ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME		
1925	13545	for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371	„ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„	1,05,33,000
1927	21418	„ „ 4,68,04 075	1927	„	1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper.....Time of delivery.....

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CLERK for the N. G. Jhaveri Jain High School, Surat. One knowing accounts and typewriting will be preferred. Apply before 30 June, 1928
A 30558

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for securing piece-goods orders on Rs. 150 p. m. Cash security (price of samples) Rs. 500 essential. Apply to THAKUR DASS BRIJ LAL GUPTA, Ludhiana.
A R963

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN with previous experience to push sales of C. P. Teak in Gujrat, Central Provinces, and United Provinces. Local men for respective Provinces preferred. Intending candidates should state age, qualification, past services with terms of services to MANAGER, Raja Gokuldas, Jubbulpore.
A 30545

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications Must be of 1st Class Standard Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.
A 30483

MEDICAL

NERVOUS DEBILITY? No matter how long and what causes. I shall cure you. For particulars apply, Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.
M 9907B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
R R960

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2|-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill 30 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED —One good complete COTTON BALING PRESS FACTORY in working order. Write its age, full particulars and price to P S. CHETTY, Engineer, Kotturu, Dt. BELLARY.
N 30542

EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—B. Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the Intermediate with Phys., Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, Fuels, Metallography, Pyrometry, etc. Well-equipped Laboratories and Workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognised by Government. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P GANDHI.
M 30500

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

G. A. HARTLAND & CO., LTD.

EXTRA-ORDINARY RESOLUTION PASSED ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, 1928.

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1913 and that Mr. B. L. Thosar and Mr. H. F. Dastur be appointed Liquidators, without remuneration, for the purposes of such winding up."

B. L. THOSAR,
Chairman.
30555

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for rent farming Contracts for collecting rent and other produce of seven villages of KANJUR, SAKI, TUNGWA, KOPRI, TIRANDAZ, PASPOLI, and POWAI forming part of the Powai Estate.

The Tenders to be forwarded in sealed covers on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th of June, 1928, to the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED at their Registered Office at Esplanade Road, Bombay.
30559

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits left by THAKKAR HIRJI KARSON, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a piece-goods broker. ..... Deceased.

Bai MANIBAI, widow of the said Hirji Karson, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Golpitha, and appointed by this Hon'ble Court to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of Ratilal Hirji, Parbhudas Hirji and Amritlal Hirji, the minor sons of the said deceased and limited for the period of their minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of June, 1928.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
30562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Bombay Life Assurance Building, 73-75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company remain CLOSED from 6th June to 20th June, 1928.

By Order of the Board,
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
Bombay, 9th June, 1928.
R971

NOTICE

Messrs. SHIVRAMDAS KEDIA & CO., are appointed agents of the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (Motor Car and Accident Department) and are prepared to accept all classes of Insurance on behalf of the Company at favourable rates.
30516

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN ITS ADMIRALTY AND VICE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3 of 1928.

DUNCAN E. SANDEMAN, carrying on business as Duncan Sandeman and Co., at 18, Rampart Row, without the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs
Vs.
The STEAMSHIP SARVISTAN, her machinery, tackle, apparel, freight and furniture, lying at present in the Bombay Harbour. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

To,

The Sheriff of Bombay Greeting:—

WHEREAS a cause for necessaries has been instituted in our said Court on behalf of the plaintiff abovenamed against the S. S. Sarvistan abovenamed her machinery, tackle, apparel, freight and furniture in the sum of Rs. 6,000 and costs of the cause and interest on judgment and costs.

We do hereby command you to arrest the said S. S. Sarvistan, her machinery, tackle, apparel, freight and furniture and to keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further order from us and cite all persons, who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said S.S. Sarvistan as aforesaid to enter within six days from the service hereof, (exclusive of the day of such service) in the Registry of our said Court an appearance to the said cause. We further command you to warn the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of our said Court will proceed to determine the said cause or make such other order thereon as to him shall seem right.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 8th day of June, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Admiralty Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of June, 1928.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

In pursuance of the command in the said order of Arrest contained, I do hereby cite all persons who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said S.S. "Sarvistan" to enter within six days from the date of the publication of this citation (exclusive of the day of such service) an appearance in the above cause in the Registry of the High Court in its Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I hereby further warn all such persons that in default of entering an appearance as aforesaid, the said cause will be determined in such manner and such other order will be made as to the said Court shall seem fit.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, High Court, Bombay, 11th June, 1928.
30560

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Square : Flat; Round; Channel; Tee and Angle iron bars, Iron beams and plates; Galvanized and iron and brass and copper pipes; Hoop iron; Bolts; nuts and rivets; cable insulated wire; Pump and picking; Rail crossings; small turn tables; trolleys and wheels, tube incomplete wood; valves and fittings; steel wire rope; shoots coal; scrap iron; scales; corrugated iron shades; carriers trolley! etc., etc.

Under instruction from the Mazagaon Dock Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th June 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bunder near Fire Brigade Station in the Jatha of the Indian Engineering Co., the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.'s SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 20th, THURSDAY 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd June, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, steam cranes, C. I. Pots, Hand Cranes, Leather cutpieces, Wool, Fish plates, Cable way, Pile driver, Boiler, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps, Rails of sorts and sizes, Cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, Cast Steel Scrap, Channels, Angle Iron Pipes, W. I Girders Wood, Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling Machine, Stone Crushers, Grinding Stones, Cast Iron Chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A large quantity of Cast Iron, Scrap lying at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Palgar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods, will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by public auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with the Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell, at the risk of the Owners, by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1928, at 1 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road:—

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuable, article of clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked Articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June 1928 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building St. Nos. 48-52; 455-457; 459-465; 467-469 1 and 2; Case No. 43, 5; 52; Dharamsi Street, Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar.

Loose materials such as Iron scrap; Unserviceable pipe fittings, Empty Drums, Old Tanks, Flushing Tanks; Wood, etc., etc.

Building St. Nos. 149-151; 1 and 2; 95; 115; 91 and 93; 44-46; 175-177, Case Nos. 235; 241; 254; 261, 286, Memonwada Road and Janjiker Street.

MENESSE & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts
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Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
The Motion Picture that all Bombay is flocking to see.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST NAVAL ROMANCE.—
FURTHER ADVENTURES
OF THE
FLAG-LIEUTENANT
Featuring an all-star British Cast,

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE CIRCLE
FEATURING
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
Tense—Dramatic—Passionate—This revelation of a woman's soul and of how she makes life's greatest decision, will prove the most stirring picture, you've seen this year.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.
Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.
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Dinshaw M.Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

EXTENSIVE LIFE READING
Simple, thorough, and direct delinications and advice on all special influences affecting your whole life Such as HEALTH, FRIENDS, PROFESSION, FORTUNE, MARRIAGE, Etc., the favourable and unfavourable periods of life with detailed advice on times appropriate for certain works, and the most effective means of preventing any ill luck overtaking you. The reading also describes the mystic gems to be worn by you for general luck and your lucky day and colour with future prospects for two years. The reading covers not less than five pages of close reading matter. Send your date of birth.

Fee Rs. 2/4 only by M. O. or V. P.
PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerits.
ELLORE, (West Godavari Dist.)

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—PRICES IMPROVED 17 POINTS— WEAKNESS IN WALL STREET INDUCED LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 5 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, June 9.

The New York futures market opened quiet but steady and improved 17 points on unfavourable weather forecast. There was scattered buying but weakness in securities was reflected on cotton prices. There was rather free long liquidation and a portion of the improvement was lost. The market closed 5 points higher to unchanged. Spot prices improved 5 points to 21.10c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot prices were unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—

"Market influenced by weakness in securities, but weather is rather unfavourable. Market should go higher."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on unfavourable weather forecast, but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation."

H. I. & Vose:—"Cotton with seasonable weather expect moderate decline; if weather unfavourable sharp advance likely."

Munds and Winslow:—"Think cotton fundamental weakening. World's consumption with first six months season showed about 16 millions. Eighth (month) showed on April 14, one with declining tendency, rather expect mid-summer basis below 13 millions. Therefore think moderate crop satisfies need, with large crop cause ultimately lower prices. Expect gradual decline unless crop failure."

Messrs. Laugley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

Advance checked by weakness Wall Street. Looks higher.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following from New York:—

October highest 20.81 (11-03 a.m.) lowest 20.60 (11-47 a.m.).

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East Indian Cotton Association, Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to

7th June	31,21,529
Same time last season	27,46,545

Exports from 1st Sept. to 7th June:

	1927|28	1926|27
United Kingdom	77,073	16,971
Continent	5,72,253	2,98,564
China	2,23,984	1,68,112
Japan	8,41,579	11,62,702
Coast Ports	22,235	19,743
U. S. A.	3,625	726
Total	17,40,749	16,66,818

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 7th June 1928 ..	68,964
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 7th June 1928	4,71,922
Same period last year	7,44,428
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers, and Mills in Bombay on 7th June, 1928 12,58,195	
Same time last year	6,58,515

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 11.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 9-6-28	8190000	12794000
,, Yesterday do	7000	6000
Exports to date do	6908000	10540000
Stock at Ports 8-6-28	1136000	1502000
,, Interior Towns do	523000	575000
,, Liverpol 8-6-28	907000	1340000
Visible Supply 8-6-28	3446000	4677000
Quantity in Sight do	13869000	18579000

Scientific German Discovery.
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Wonderful effect guaranteed by a single application in incurable Eczemas, syphilitic sores and all sorts of skin diseases. Thousand testimonials awarded in India, Burma, & Ceylon.
Price Re. 1, 3 phials Rs. 2-8 postage extra.
Mallick & Co.
1, Jugipara Lane, CALCUTTA.

LIVERPOOL.

QUIET AND STEADY—SCATTERED BUYING—FUTURES 2 TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, June 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 4 points on reports of favourable weather. The session was quiet but steady and with scattered buying of a near options prices registered a small recovery. The close was quiet at a decline of 2 to 4 points. Spot prices improved 1 point and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Both Egyptian and Empire futures rings were quiet and declined 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m.:—"No rains, much warmer. Entire Belt partly cloudy.

From their friends in Dallas, Texas:—

"Crop reports as whole improving; however nights too cold; and weather favourable for Boll-Weevil development.'

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Weather still unfavourable in many places, but weakness in stock market prevented advance in New York. Spinners' takings so far this season are 13,898,000 bales."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation, much warmer.

(2) New York cables:—Textiles advices discouraging.

(3) Market quiet and steady. Weather is very favourable.

BEST FRIENDS OF BEARS.

Messrs. Pynchon and Co., New York, one of the best friends of "Bears," write under date May 10th:—

Regarding the western cotton belt our Mr. R. J. Woods reports the past week's weather brought up some cotton that had been thought killed and the acute scarcity of seed was relieved. Cotton that is up has good stand, but generally speaking the crop is spotted. Replanting made good progress and with favourable growing weather a more even condition will prevail but the lateness makes possible further handicaps. The real immediate trouble and bullish feature of western belt is the lack of moisture in western Texas and Oklahoma. The showers over that portion permitted some planting but by far the majority of farmers are awaiting further moisture believing it useless to plant under prevailing conditions. It is estimated conservatively that two million acres, which produce a large yield per acre, are thus affected and will cut heavily this crop if a normal yield is not made in that area. The lateness of replanting has necessarily reduced original acreage intentions and Texas alreage will be about the same as the previous year and the remainder of the western belt, as it now stands under five per cent.

The weevil will unquestionably play havoc unless the weather is against its activity and farmers are now taking measures to combat the pest.

There is time yet for all handicaps to be overcome and a large yield produced but as the crop is one of the defensive and the statistical position in favour of bulls, with no selling power until the new crop arrival, the market will be exceptionally sensitive to any further adverse conditions. Interest in the actual is very small. Advances bring out spots, however, the basis is firm.

Setbacks will find buyers and we do not expect a break of important unless or until a largeer crop than need is actually produced.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, June 9.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:

Week ending 9-6-28.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,869,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	408,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	232,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,446,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	234,000
Total Sales	22,710
East Indian Cotton Sales	400
East Indian Cotton Stock	47,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	7,7000
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	200
East Indian Cotton Speculation	
American Cotton Afloat	32,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	126,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	195,000

BOMBAY

MONSOON BREAKS—SHORT COVERING AND SCATTERED BUYING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, June 11.

Timely break of monsoon helped the local market to open quiet at Rs. 388 for Broach J.A. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 387 on nervous liquidation. At this level ther was little covering and buyiny by sold out bulls which rallied prices. The buying was purely a venture on theory that prices show great resistance at about Rs. 386. It remains to be seen whether this level will be maintained in the face of weakening technical situation in America. Liverpool opened steady and was reported 7 points higher. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.|A.	..	389	0 0
Broach A.|M .	..	395	0 0
Oomra July	..	354	0 0
Oomra D.|J.	..	361	0 0
Bengal July	..	328	0 0
Bengal D.|J.	..	329	0 0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened for Broach J.-A. delivery and improved to Rs. 389|- on scattered buying. Liverpool was reported 1 point higher and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	388	12	0
Broach A.-M.	394	12	0
Oomra July	355	8	0
Oomra D.-J.	361	8	0
Bengal July	328	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	329	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

June	236.40+0.50
September	242.40+1.00
December	245.10+0.50

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 11.

Bengal 329 D/J.
Bengal 328 July
Broach 394 A/M.
Broach 388 J/A.
Oomra 361 D/J.
Oomra 354 July

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	352	345	338	331	323
S. P.	350	343	336	329	321
Rajputana	352	345	338	331	323
Broach		407	402	392	385
S. D.		400	395	390	385
P. A,		417	412	405	397
K. V.		395	392	387	380
Dholera		393	390	385	378
Kalajin ,		393	390	385	378
Cutch			402	397	390
Surat		454	449	444	439
Rajpipla		450	445	440	435
Navsari		474	469	464	459
Oomra No. 3	374	367	360	350	
C. P. No. 1	400	393	386	376	
C. P. No. 2	387	380	373	363	
Khandesh		356	346	336	326
Muthia			336	326	316
Southern			389	384	379
Comptah			415	405	395

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 11.

In full pressed Bales.

		Since 1st Sept. This yea	Last year
Khandesh	121	363,543	311,652
Central India	325	291,919	288,016
Barsi & Nagar	527	305,240	195,189
Hyderabad-Gaorani		114,829	67,605
Berar	1,175	717,464	560,766
Central Provinces	582	301,830	277,031
Total Oomras	2,730	2,034,831	1,650,259
Dholera	5,709	260,729	168,630
N.-W. Provinces	195	64,228	57,191
Rajputana	111	50,538	51,242
Sind-Punjab	52	136,031	114,371
Broach	136	265,593	235,286
Coompta & Dharwar	703	112,210	107,797
Westerns-Northerns	162	37,513	50,198
Cocoanada	403	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,344	24,564
Persian		4,792	4,094
American		77,456	254,094
Egyptian & African	96	60,585	69,632
Comibia, Burma & other sorts		69	252
Total	10,194	3,136,885	2,788,312

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.

		1st Sept. to 7th June This yea	Last year
Europe	1,433	652,951	316,231
Japan China	800	1,065,563	1,330,814
Coast Ports	39	22,235	19,743
Up-country by Rail		68,964	116,393
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,874	38,406
Total	2,272	1,826,587	1,821,617

SHARE MARKET AND BARDOLI.

MEMBERS IN FAVOUR OF "NO BUSINESS"

Bombay, June 11.

It is understood that the Board of the Share Bazar and certain members of the association are inclined to keep the business open to-morrow. However, there is a large majority of members which is in favour of suspending trading by way of showing their sympathy towards the Bardoli Satyagrah Movement. It is further understood that any attempt to resume business will result in a mild confusion and chaos. The sober element it is expected, will prevail and the voice of patriotism with dominate the voice of "big business battalion."

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

Bombay, June 11.

SILVER.

Ready London 27/8.
Ready Forward 27/6.
American Cent 60/8.
China Opening 2/9 Closing 2/9/2.
Ready 62/2.
Ashad Opening 63/2, Higher 63/6, Lower 62/14.
Tejmondi 1/7.
Sawan Opening 62/15, Highest 63/3, Lower 62/10.
Tejmundi 2/2.
Gold Ready 21/5/3
Ashaadi 21/6/3.
Sawan 21/7
National City 21/9
N. Manohardas 21/8/6
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India and China bought. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 11.

200 Sanaram Joharmal Arvi 373
100 Do. Nagpur 382
100 Jagjivan Ujamshi Arvi 373
100 K. Devchand & Co. Arvi 372
300 K. Vishram & Co. Khandesh 326
100 Do. Ahmedabad 326
100 Nisso & Co. Kuradwadi 328
100 Forbes & Co. Sailu 343
100 Do. Bengal 325
200 Toyomankwa Gujrat 375
200 G. G. Kesha Pandhurna 372/379
To-morrow Ready Market Closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

Ready Red leafy.

Bengal Superfine	340	...	...
Bengal Fine	335	...	...
Bengal F.G.	330	...	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	...	...
Sindh-Punjab FG.	330	...	...
Wardha-Hinght Fine	375	...	...
Nagpur Fine	375	...	...
Yeotmal Fine	370	...	...
Arvi Fine	370	...	...
Amraoti Fine	360	...	...
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/57	...	...
Mulkapur Fine	345/47	...	...
Khandesh Fine	340/43	...	...
Muthia Fine		...	...
Nandad/Purna FG. GS.	375	...	...
Purna FG. GS.	340	...	...
Parbhani Sailu GG. GS.		...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	...	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	345/50	...	...
Surat	460	...	...
Navsari		...	...
Broach FG.	390	...	...
Broach Fine	400	...	...
Westerns MG.	380/85	...	...
Westerns HG.		...	...
Cambodia	460/65	...	...
Miraj/Sangli	400	...	...
Coompta Good	400/10	...	...
Dhollera		...	...
Kadi/Viramgam		...	...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 11.

Wheat	10,301 cwts.
Linseed	10,110 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,505 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,225 ,,
Poppyseed	196 ,,
Groundnuts	3,906 ,,
Castorseed	2,200 ,,
Rice	9,688 ,,
Myraboliams	865 ,,
Cottonseed	4,705 ,,
Mowraseed	120 ,,
Gram	2,322 ,,
Joowar	5,877 ,,
Barley	632 ,,
Bajree	265 ,,
Coal	556 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 11.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 51/11, Highest 51/13, Lowest 51/8, Closing 51/11.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/9, Highest 4/9/9, Closing 4/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/9, Lowest 56/8, Closing 56/13.

N.B.—Our Exchange will remain closed to-morrow owing to "Bardoli Day."

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 11.

3 C RATE:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1|6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 June|Oct.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 November.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 June.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 274-1|2.
Bank's selling T T 273-1|2.
Bank's buying T T 272-1|2.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 267-1|2.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 934.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 127.3/4
Bank's buying 60 Days 124.1/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 140
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 185
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154-3|4.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.88 3/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/9 11th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 9th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.960 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.33 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4.10-3/4 9th inst £4-4-10-3/4 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-3/8 9th inst. 27-1/4 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 27-1/2 9th inst. 27-1/8 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 60-1/2 9th inst. 60 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 3/4 p.c. 9th inst. 3 3/16 p. c. 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 9th inst. 4 1/32 p.c. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3|8 per cent; 3 mos 4-1|2 per cent; 6 mos 4 per cent; 12 mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 11.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates: 18th June sett:—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-9 1945-55 Rs. 106-8-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 11.

3 months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3|4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1|4 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

	Muktsar June 9.
Wheat Ready	4/2 4/8
Wheat Har	4/4/6
Wheat Assuj	4/10/6
Gram Ready	3/11 3/12
Gram Jeth	3/11/6
Gram Sawan	3/13
Gram Bhadon	3/15
Gram Assuj	4/0/3
Barley Ready	3/2
Barley Bhadon	3/6
Rapeseed Ready	7/3/0 7/8/0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7/12

"A PUNJAB REVOLT"

A PLOT THAT CRUMBLED

In the course of a lengthy editorial under the Caption "A Punjab Revolt," "The Pioneer" writes:—

The other and more important fact has been the action of the Co-operating Committee of the Punjab Provincial Council. This committee was formed in response to Sir John Simon's suggestion, made in his letter to the Viceroy on February 6. The Provincial Council agreed to co-operate with the Simon Commission and proceeded to elect members, who were to sit in joint free conference with Sir John Simon and his colleagues. It was hailed as a reply to the boycott. Its shining example has been quoted far and wide, and from its existence Sir John, Lord Birkenhead, the India Office and others, who are incapable of seeing the truth, have deduced that all is well with India.

The "Pioneer continuds:—

But now even Sir John Simon's public complacency must be disturbed. The Punjab committee are strongly of opinion that it will be difficult for them adequately and properly to discharge their duties and responsibilities if any distinction is sought to be made between the members of the Indian Statutory Commission and the members of the Committee in the matter of the examination of witnesses or access to documentary evidence." And as if this was not enough they add that "conclusions based on the examination of a portion only of evidence will not command public confidence." It is difficult to resist giving vent to a "we told you so," but it will be perhaps more helpful to underline the moral of this protest.

SIR MALCOLM HORROR.

Proceeding this journal says:—

Rightfully smarting under the initial insult of total exclusion, the Indian politician of all parties and creeds naturally approaches the Simon Commission and all its works with grave suspicion. No one who understands this fundamental fact will be surprised that even the Punjab Committee refuses to accept this step of inferiority which, in his nactlessness, Sir John Simon has imposed upon them. It is understood that the first draft of the resolution contained the words "would find it impossible to discharge their duties" and that it was only after a lengthy debate that the present form was adopted. It is also stated in well-informed circles that this attitude both in its stronger and less definite form has been brought about and intensified by the activities of Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has discovered to his horror that his own model committee are nationonaly desirous of advocating Dominion Status, after he has communicated to them his desire that they should deny this major proposition and register their opinion that India is not yet fit for such a privilege.

"IS ENGLAND HONEST?"

The whole matter goes to prove that even the highest placed official does not understand the situation, and that the most docile province is smarting under the belief that despite what may be said by Viceroys, royal proclamations and the utterances of enlightened British statesmen, racial inferiority exists both as a fact and as the actual policy of the majority of the present rulers of India. It is unfortunate that at the moment when Calcutta is asking "Is England honest?" the committee which was to be a light and beacon to the rest of India is answering with a distinct negative. Sir John Simon is doubtless in possession of the Committee's resolution. It is difficult to see what he can do to remedy matters. If he grants the point about in camera evidence he admits he was from the first wrong in not granting Indians equality of status, and this admission implies the invalidity of the body of which he is the Chairman. Good, however, may emerge from the problem with which he is now faced. It may be that this action of the Punjab Committee may convince Lord Birkenhead and his advisers that nothing short of a parallel commission, with equal status and free access to any evidence they may wish to call before them, will satisfy the Indian to-day. If such a frame of mind can be brought into existence in the reactionary corridors of the India Office Sir John Simon's blunders may yet receive the plaudits of India.

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"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS.

MISS SAVIDGE'S STORY OF HER ORDEAL.

Ever since the dismissal of the Hyde Park Case, the alleged "third degree" methods of Scotland Yard have come into prominence.

The following speech of Mr. Johnston in the adjournment motion in the House of Commons throws lurid light an shady police methods.

Mr. Johnston asked leave, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the Home Secretary's answers, to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the circumstances in which the Metropolitan police conveyed a young woman named Miss Savidge to Scotland Yard, and without giving her the opportunity to communicate with her friends or legal advisers subjected her to close and persistent examination regarding a case already tried and dealt with in court.

When the speaker put the question the Labour members rose in a mass and also two or three Liberals, and the debate was fixed for later in the evening.

Mr. Johnston said that he would like at the outset to make it clear that the Opposition had raised this discussion not because they had the slightest concern for what was known as the Money or the Hyde Park case. Their concern was that they should take whatever steps could be taken by the House to preserve whatever civil liberties we still possessed. It was their duty to offer resolute and determined opposition to anything in the nature of a Cheka, the Turkish system, Star Chamber methods, or what was known in the United States of America as the third degree (Cheers).

Recently, as the House knows (proceeded Mr. Johnston), an ex-member of a Government and a lady were acquitted after a public trial of a charge of an offence alleged to have been committed in Hyde Park. The case was stopped by the magistrate before the lady was called upon to give evidence. The magistrate was so dissatisfied with the evidence for the prosecution that he stopped the case, awarded £10 costs against the police, and made certain stricture regarding the action of the police, as a result of which the Home Secretary promised he would initiate an inquiry. That is the background of the case I have to present to-night.

JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND YARD.

On Tuesday of this weke, about 1-50 p.m., the lady who had been tried was visited at her place of business by inspecter Clark and a lady police officer—chaperon is, I think, her correct designation. Miss Savidge was taken into her employer's room, where the police inspector produced his official card and used these words: "I would like you to accompany me to Scotland Yard with reference to the Sir Leo Money case."

Miss Savidge replied that she thought that case had been finished with. (Hear hear.) The inspector retorted that it was important that certain matters should sill be cleared up, and that it was desired that she should accompany them at once to Scotland Yard. Miss Savidge said she wanted to go home to change into another coat. The police chaperon decared that to be totally unnecessary, and said Miss Savidge must come at once. She was taken in a motor-car to New Scotland Yard. The car passed within a quarter of a mile of her residence, but no attempt was made of enable Miss Savidge to acquiant her mother with where she was going.

She arrived at New Scotland Yard at about 2-30. She was taken to a room, where Inspector Clark, Inspector Collins and Miss Wild (the police chaperon) were. Miss Wild was dismissed from the room by Inspector Clark. Inspector Clark took down the questions and answers while Inspector Collins conducted the interrogation.

Inspector Collins began by informing Miss Savidge that the Leo Money case was not nearly finished, that the police officers who had been implicated in the case were men of good character and good police records—(ironical Opposition cheers),—that their wives had to be considered, and he added:—

Don't tell lies to us; you have never been sworn before God; we know everything, and if you tell lies both you and Sir Leo Money will suffer

They proceeded to ask her questions, with which I will not trouble the House (Mr. Johnston went on), about her age, the wages she earned, and so on, and then suggestion was made to her that she was not officially engaged to be married.

QUESTIONS ON KINEMA VISIT.

She gave the name and address of her fiance (continued Mr. Johnston). Inspector Collins replied he knew all about that, he knew the young man and hiis address. Then questions were asked her how she met Sir Leo Money and she gave the information. She was asked if she had been properly introduced to him. She said, "Yes introduced by a girl friend," whose name she gave. The police knew all that, and said so.

She was asked what she and the girl friend were doing near Albemarle Street the night that she was introduced by Miss Egan to Sir Leo Money. What was she doing there? She replied, quite innocently, that she and Miss Egan had gone to a hairdresser's premises in Albemarle Street where there had been an advertisemnt for free permanent waving. They had gone at the hod been an advertisement for free permises they had met Sir Leo Money. The police said they knew all that, and knew more than Miss Savidge was aware of.

Questions were then put about how the two ladies and Sir Leo Money went to a kinema, where they sat in the kinema, how they sat, and what transpired in the Kinema. Questions proceeded for a long time about the Astoria Hotel, whether any presents in money or goods had ever been given to Miss Savidge, and she admitted she had once got a present of a pair of suede gloves at Christmas-time from Sir Leo. Questions were asked about her income. She denied any misconduct; she denied the use of words in the statement; she denied kissing or cuddling in the Kinema. or that Leo sat with his arms round her in the Kinema. Then she says in the sworn depositions which she gave yesterday:- "I got very tired of the cross-exahination and let the statements go at what the officers had written down."

TEA—AND ONE SPOON.

It is to the credit of the officers—I say this frankly—that at this period tea was offered her. Tea was brought in. There was one spoon. The officer suggested in a flippant, humorous way that one spoon would do for all, and that "Irene will spoon with me". Then questions proceeded half-hour after hauf-hour. "What had happened at the Astoria Hotel?" "What were they talking about in Hyde Park?" She told quite frankly that she was speaking to Sir Leo about her young man. "Where was she sitting?" She did not know. It was the first occasion she had ever been in Hyde Park. Then they tried to trap her whether she had taken any wine that night at dinner. They suggested perhaps she was a little dazed, and therefore could not remember accurately what had transpired. This he denied.

I will state this part of the evidence with the greatest delicacy. Then she was asked— remember, there was no woman chaperone there—this young girl, 22 years of age, who has gone through what has happened to very few young women. (Labour cheers.) They asked her to stand up and show the length of her dress. They asked her what was the colour of her petticoat. (A Labour Member: "Damned shame.") They made comments upon her petticoat—I am simplygiving this statement which she made before her solicitors yesterday.

They then requested me to give full particulars of the clothes I was wearing, what Sir Leo Money was wearing They first requested me to stand up so that they could see the length of my clothing, which I did. I gave them full particulars of the clothes I was wearing. They inquired whether I wore a petticoat and if so what colour, and made a comment that it was a very short petticoat I was wearing.

I will omit (continued Mr. Johnston) the next part, only saying this, that it as a result of this discussion the Government and the Home Secretary should find it possible to give us the proper kind of inquiry, which we suggest (Labour cheers),—that evidence will be available to him immediately.

"WE ARE LOOKING AFTER YOU".

Then Inspector Collins said—and I direct the attention of the Home Secretary to this—Inspector Collins said "Now you are really a good girl and you have never had a man, have you? There are several things one could do without really sinning. Do not be afraid, but tell us, as we are looking after you." (Labour laughter.) Then a demonstration took place, and I can only use the word demonstration. The officers sat down besides Miss Savidge and asked for a demonstration of what had happened in Hyde Park. (A Labour Member: "A damned shame").

The officer said: "When we were young we had a good time ourselves. We are only making these inquiries for the sake of the police officers whose conduct is being inquired into". The police officer put his arm around the girl to demonstrate how possibly Sir Leo Money might have been sitting, and then this is the statement that follows":—

The officer said: "Now perhaps you cannot remember, but did Sir Leo Money ever put his hand on your knee?" and at the same time he placed his hand on my knee. He said, "Are you sure he did not put his hand up your clothes?" I informed them I was quite certain nothing approaching such an act had taken place. The officer said to me, "As you and Sir Leo Money were sitting with you arms linked is it not possible that he took your hand and put it somewhere without your having noticed?"

Then proceeded what I suppose was meant as a practical demonstration of where the hands might have been placed. I say no more than this, that the inspector put one of the girl's hands on his thigh by way of suggesting where the girl might have put her hand during the alleged incident in Hyde Park.

They tried to trap her whether or not two police officers had come upon the scene. She repeated that only one had come first; she said "officer," not "officers," and the inspector replied "All right."

COLLAPSE ON RETURN HOME.

After five hours the girl was released from what he could only describe as a third degree examination. (Hear, hear). She was taken home in a car and questioned in the car—questions about which she did not complain. (Cries of "Why?") She did not complain herself. (Hear, hear,) She wass questioned about her father's income, her fiance's income, and so on. The telephonic message was sent not to her home but to a near-by police station, and delivered at six o'clock. At home said Mr. Johnstone, the girl collapsed.

The officers repeatedly warned her (continued Mr. Johnston) against saying to anybody that she had been to Scotland Yard, that then she would hear no more about the matter, and this was repeated to her on her arrival home.

It does not end there (he went on). An attempt was made to get a similar kind of evidence from the other girl, who refused to give any evidence except in the present of her brother. (Cheers) An attempt was made to get a similar kind of evidence in other quarters, he said. The statement that appeared in one of the London evening papers tonight was grotesquely untrue. This so-called inquiry into the conduct of the police turned out to be an attempt by the police using third-degree methods to trip up somebody or other

LETTER FROM SOLICITORS.

Mr. Johnston concluded by reading the following letter sent by a reputable firm of solicitors to the Home Secretary:

Sir,—We are instructed by our client, Miss Irene Savidge, that on Tuesday the 15th instant two police officers called at her place of business in New Southgate, and, without giving her the opportunity of consulting with her parents or ourselves, required her to accompany them to Scotians Yard, and there subjected her to an examination with reference to the recent prosecution of our clients Sir Leo Money and herself.

We understand she was detained there for over five hours, and that after a searching cross-examination by two inspectors she was then requested to sign a written statement purporting to contain the effect of her replies to the questions which were put to her. We can only express our astonishment at the conduct of the officers in question, and we shall be glad to know whether this was done by your authority.

We must also ask you to be good enough to supply us with a copy of the statement in question.

In conclusion, Mr. Johntone said that every member of the House who had any respect for civil liberty—(cheers),—and any respect for our ordinary judicial system, must unite in making such a demonstration of protest against these methods which would ensure that they will never again be repeated in this country. (Cheers on both sides).

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR IN PARIS

INVITED BY BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

"Forward" publishes the following Special Cable from Paris dated June 7:

Speaking on Monday before an assemblage of Indian residents and students, who organised an "At Home" in his honour Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar declared that he was not pessimistic about the future of India. He maintained that three important tasks which confronted India were the Hindu-Moslem problem, the goal of India as complete independence and harnessing of mass energy to the present political movement.

He was hopeful about the Hindu-Moslem differences which, he emphasised were aggravated by external agencies Speaking on independence as the goal of India Mr. Iyengar declared that after seeing the tendencies in England he was more than ever convinced that this should be India's goal. Independence, he pointed out, India could obtain by her own efforts while for dominion status she would have to rely on Britain's grace. The goal of independence the Indian masses could understand while the dominion meant different things to different people. If dominion status meant the control of foreign relations, military, etc. and thus it became equivalent to independence why not say so unequivocally. He was convinced that those who spoke of dominion status were only camouflaging their desire to continue to remain under British rule.

Mr. Iyengar emphasised that what was needed in India now was to organise the masses whose energy could alone help India to be free.

Mr. Iyengar has been invited to deliver a lecture on India before the Berlin University on the 7th July. This is one of the two lectures arranged every year by the University when distinguished Professors, Foreign Diplomats, and German Government Officials are usually present

IRAQ ELECTIONS

NATIONALIST SUCCESSES

"Al-Ehram" of Cairo writes:—

News emanating from Iraq disclose that the ensuing elections have counted for the success of many of the Nationalists, notwithstanding the official interference. Among the successful candidates at Baghdad are Yais Pasha Al-Hashmi and Nuri Pasha Al-Sai'd, both well-known for their support to conscription.

TURCO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

"As-Siyasat" writes:—

The Turkish Government have decided to extend the existing agreement with America up to May 10, 1929.

NEJD-YEMAN NEGOTIATIONS

"Al-Ittihad" of Cairo says:—

Since a month ago there is putting up at Mecca as the guest of the Government, the Head Qazi of Yemen with two others, one of whom is the son of a former Imam. These three are accompanied by a retinue of about fifty persons who have come with the Hedjazian deputation which was at Sana'a. These persons are waiting for His Majesty, the Sultan.

It appears that the Yemenite view point is well-night the Saudite viewpoint, and that the making of an agreement is quite possible and the results are predicted to be favourable.

There have also come to Mecca a few days after the arrival of the said deputation, a number of the Lemenite people. It is said that they have come with an object which contravenes the object of the Government Deputation.

SERIOUS POONA MOTOR SMASH

FOUR CHILDREN BADLY INJURED

POONA, June 10.

A serious motor smash occurred this morning at the point where the Satara Road intersects the Khandwa Road and four Hindu children and the driver of a lorry were seriously injured. According to the lorry driver the lorry was carrying 16 passengers from Waleh, just beyond Sasswad, to Poona City and had nearly cleared the junction when suddenly it was thrown on its side near the compound of the corner bungalow.

The injured were attended to by a European lady, a resident of one of the bungalows in the locality who had the driver sent in a car to the Sassoon Hospital and the children attended to at the Cantonment General Hospital.—A. P.

RAINFALL EXTENDS TO KASHMIR

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON ACTIVE

BAY CURRENT STRENGTHENS

POONA, June 11.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has been normally active, while the Bay current has strengthened in the Lower Burma and round the head of the Bay. A western disturbance is passing through the extreme north and rainfall has extended into Cashmere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Lower Burma, Bengal, Kumaon Hills, Berar, Konkan, Hyderabad north, Mysore, Malabar, and Madras Coast north, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, United Provinces east, Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces west, Gujerat, Hyderabad south and Madras south-east.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair, Victoria Point, Tavoy and Bassein one and a half inches, Ahmerst and Kyaukpyu three, Akyab six, Minby, Myitkyina and Dhubri one, Silehar one and a half, Chittagong two, Barisal, Mymensingh, Balsore and Hukitala one, Chaibasa and Naya Dumka a quarter, Lucknow one and a half, Mussoorie and Murree a quarter, Dalhousie and Gulmarg a half, Surat and Akola a half, Mount Abu, Khandwa and Malegaon one, Bombay three quarters, Parbhani and Calicut two, Mangalore, Cochin and Mysore one, Marmagao, Mercara and Trivandrum one and a half, Cocanada a half.

Forecast: An increase along western Himalayas.—A. P.

MONDAY'S RAIN IN CITY

There was heavy rainfall all over the City of Bombay on Monday Throughout the day the skies were overcash with dark nonsoon clouds. The showers of rain were incessant in the area near J. J. Hospital. As a consequence of this heavy rainfall there is an appreciable fall in the temperature.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, June 11.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11th June 1928 Colaba Point 0.82, Fort 1.30, J. J. Hospital 2.20.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 2.41 Fort 4.62, J. J. Hospital 3.39.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 0.40, Fort 0.87, J. J. Hospital 0.14,

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 0.63, Fort 0.20, J. J. Hospital 0.12,

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

GENERAL REMARKS

Bombay, June 11.

The Bombay monsoon has been normally active. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, Mysore, Hyderabad North, the Konkan and Berar, and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces East, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Coast North, Madras Southest, Hyderabad South, Gujarat and the United Provinces West. Moderate to heavy clouds persists outside Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab, where skies are clear. The air is more moist than usual at some places in the Central Provinces and the northern half of the Peninsula. The highest maximum temperature recrded yesterday afternoon was 111 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfal past 24 hours.
Cawnpore	0.08"
Rawalpindi	0.04"
Mount Abu	1.18"
Deesa	0.07"
Surat	0.53"
Ahmedabad	0.06"
Akola	0.38"
Amraoti	0.13"
Khandwa	0.90"
Saugor	0.12"
Nagpur	0.14"
Chanda	0.10"
Ratnagiri	0.60"
Marmugao	1.28"
Karwar	2.68"
Malegaon	1.16"
Ahmednagar	0.48"
Sholapur	0.02"
Belgaum	0.05"
Aurangabad	0.19"
Nizamabad	0.17"
Bangalore	0.32"
Mangalore	1.14"
Calicut	2.24"
Cochin	1.10"
Trivandrum	1.71"
Trichinopoly	0.19"
Masulipatam	0.24"
Coconada	0.52"
Colombo	0.40"

Bombay:-

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Colaba Observatory, 0.82"

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 2.41"" (1.49" below normal.)

St. George's Hospital 1.30"

J. J. Hospital 2.20"

Maximum temperature 87 deg. (2 deg. below normal.)

Minimum temperature 77 deg. (1 deg. below normal.)

HALF WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

Province or District.	Total, 1st June to date. In-	cts.
Panch Mahals	2	10
Baroda	2	92
Broach	1	62
Nasik	0	31
East Khandesh	0	50
Hyderabad	2	63
(Deccan)	3	57
Dharwar	1	15
Central Provinces	0	53

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.565 inches (.101 below normal.)

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.484 inches (.115 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hous—.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 76.7 degrees (1.5 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p. c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 83 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 126 miles.

Velocity of boximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.82 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.41 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 2.42 inches.

Weather remarks.—Thunder.

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"BARDOLI DAY" IN BOMBAY

INDIAN MERCHANTS OBSERVE HARTAL

The Secretary of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce writes:—

As a mark of sympathy with the farmers of Bardoli in their present plight, Teusday, the 12th June will be observed as a holiday by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. Accordingly the office of the Chamber shall be closed and the members also shall keep their business closed on that day.

BY B. P. C. C.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other Associations a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, N. D. Savarkar (Dr.) K. F. Nariman, K. P. Khadilker, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Lalji Pendse, M. N. Talpade, and others.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all National Corps are requested to attend near Mumbadevi Post Office at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the early morning of the 12th inst. to manage the Procession advertised for the "Bardoli Day". They also please attend at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the MarwadPi Vidyalaya Hall to manage the Public Meeting.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

AT MARVADI VIDYALAYA

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya Messrs Manilal Kothari, Jamnalal Bajaj, Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, Balubhai Desai, Dadubhai Desai, K. P. Khadilkar, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Avantikabai Gokhle Vithaldas Damodar Govindji & Others will address the meeting.

Every shop in the Mulji Jetha Market Gullies have been collecting from their respective shops Rs. 15/- each.

The Bombay Diamond Merchants Association, The Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., The Grain & Seeds Brokers Association, have decided to observe Hartal. The last named associations have also decided to contribute Rs. 200/- to the fund.

The Druggists and Chemists Association too have begun collecting the fund and decided to observe Hartal.

AT ANDHERI

Under the auspices of the Andheri and Versova Citizens' Association and Andheri and Versova Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-45 p.m. at Hanumanbux Cement Chawl, Versova Road, Andheri, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, G. B. Trivedi, D. C. Modi, B. G. Kher and others will speak on Bardoli Satyagrah.

AT VILA PARLA

Under the auspices of Vile Parla Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) to express Sympathy with the Bardoli Satyagrah movement.

AT DADAR

The members and the workers of the G ward District Congress Committee will go in a procession to-day the 12th instant, "the Bardoli Day" to collect funds for the Satyagrah. It will start at 7-30 a.m. from the office of the Congress Committee and proceed towards Lady Jamshedji Road new Parbhadevi Road, Portuguese Church Street etc. The public are requested to enlist their sympathy by liberally subscribing to the fund.

Donations will also be received at the office of the Congress Committee and its Secretary Mr. I. S. Patel, at Kanti Building, Lady Hardinge Road Matunga.

THE BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business on Tuesday as a mark of sympathy to-wards the ryots of Bardoli and as a protest against the measures of the Government in increasing the land revenue as well as the methods adopted for collecting the same. The Managing Committee expect every member to contribute his mite to the Bardoli Satyagrah Fund.

IN AID OF BARDOLI

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

The Gujerat Bandhu Samaj has arranged a variety entertainment programme in aid of Bardoli Satyagrah. Many renowned Singers, humourist, and actors have voluntarily offered their Services for this cause. It is up to the people of Bombay to come forward and help this Cause by attending the concert at Victoria Theatre, (Play House) at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in large numbers.

Tickets can be had at the Theatre.

NEED OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

WORK OF PANCHGANI MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL

The Muslim High School (Dar-ul-Uloom) Panchgani held its annual prize distribution function on Sunday the 3rd inst.

All communities were well represented those present including Sir Goolam Hoosein Hidayatulla, who presided at the function, Mr. Lory the Director of Public Instruction, the Prince of Jaora, the Nawab of Wai and several others.

Immediately the Hon'ble Sir Goolam Hoosein Hidayatulla arrived at the Mandap he was loudly cheered and the procedings commenced with recitation of the Koran by a well trained school boy. Then followed songs and dialogues in Gujarati, Urdu, Persian and English by boys of the school who acquitted themselves creditably.

The Principal then read his Annual Report which showed that the school had almost all the boys it could accommdate and that to prevent disappointment to parents in Africa, India and elsewhere sending their boys for admission to this popular school, extensions would be necessary and Government and philanthropists interested in education have to rise to the occasion and further support this only Muslim boarding school in the Presidency.

Mr. Hajee Usoof Sobhani, the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees then welcomed the President of that evening's function—Sir G. H. Hidayatulla, whom he congratulated on his appointment to the Executive Council and to whose various valuable services to his country and community he referred in appreciative terms.

After giving away the prizes, the President thanked Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee and other trustees for having invited him to preside and for their congratulations on his appointment to a post which was one of the great responsibility. He then dwelt on the peculiar benefits boarding schools like the Institution of which they were the guests afforded to boys in moral physical and intellectual development.

TRIBUTE TO MR. H. A. LALJEE.

Commenting on the work of this Institutions he congratulated the trustees on the financial situation of the Institution. Their self-less but exacting work their success in obtaining promises of subscriptions to the sum of Rs. 60,000 and the promise from Seth Cassamally Jairazbhoy to build a Shafa-Khana (Hospital) whose foundation stone himself (the speaker) had recently laid. He knew and highly appreciated the sacrifices on the part of Messrs. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee M.L.C., and his zealous honorary colleagues demanded by an Institution like the Muslim High School.

The Hon'ry Secretary Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljeee M.L.C., said, in an interesting speech, that residential schools on the lines of public schools of England were a necessity for all communities and the need of the time. He explained how the formation of personal character and the imbibing of noble ideals, besides the general education of boys were better afforded in such institutions and how such institutions went a great way in producing youths capable of holding high and responsible positions in life.

The proceeding then terminated with garlanding the President and the guests and with refreshments at about 7-30 p.m.

NUREMBURG TRAIN SMASH

ENGINE PLUNGES DOWN EMBANKMENT

LONDON, June 10.

Nuremberg.—Deathroll in the train smash is now twenty-two. Many were scalded to death by the escaping steam from the locomotive which plunged down the embankment dragging four coaches with it.—Reuter's Special.

SLEEM AND SONI BEATEN

LONDON June 10.

Turin.—In Doubles De Morpurgo and Gaslini beat Sleem and Soni 6/2, 6/3, 3/6 6/3.—Reuter's Special.

THE DAVIS CUP

INDIA ELIMINATED

LONDON, June 10.

Turin.—In the Third Round of the Davis Cup Italy eliminated India by winning three matches to nil.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m. and procession from the C. J. Hall to Cowpatty.

Public meeting: Speeches on "Bardoli Satyagraha," at Versova Road, Andheri, 8-45 p.m.

Result of B.A. Examination, University Hall, 3 p.m.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of the Engineer's Chawl, Matunga will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. to support the Rent Act Amendment Bill of Mr. Bechar.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The results of the Diploma and Certificates Examinations conducted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, will be declared at the Chamber's Offices to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

Heads of recognised Institutions desirous of getting copies of the results personally are requested to send their representatives with letters of authority regarding same.

FAMINE IN BANKURA AND DINAJ PUR DISTRICTS.

The public are already aware that the Districts of Bankura and Dinajpur are in the grip of famine. The Marwari Relief Society has decided to undertake relief operations and already sanctioned a contributicn of Rs. 1,000 from its own funds. The generous public are earnestly requested to help the Society with more funds that this huge task may be accomplished.

Any contribution, either in money or in kind, should be sent to the Honourary Secretary, Marwari Relief Society, 7|1, Jagomon Mullik Lane, Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant and is due to arrive here on the 12th instant from Japan via ports of call.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 15th instant.

COLLISION WITH LAMP-POST

MOTOR SMASH ON QUEEN'S ROAD

A terrible motor smash took place in the early hours of Monday morning on New Queen's Road, resulting in serious injuries to a European lady and gentleman. A Mahomedan motor-cleaner is also stated to have been fatally injured. It would appear that Car No. Y 6818 was proceeding along New Queen's Road, in the direction of Queen's Road, about 2 a.m. when it collided with a municipal lamp post, situated in the centre of the road, injuring four persons seated in the car.

It is understood that the car was being driven by Mr. J. O'Driscoll, with whom was seated Miss Barwell. On the rear seat were Mr. Todd and a cleaner, named Abdulla when the accident took place.

Mr. O'Driscoll and Miss Barwell were subsequently removed to St. George's Hospital and the cleaner to the J. J. Hospital.

None of the persons are in a position to make a statement. The car is very badly damaged.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE

Due to heavy rainfall, a house collapsed at Matharpacady at about 9 a.m. on Monday. A two months' old female child, who was buried underneath the debris was killed on the spot. From inquiries made, it appears that on receipt of information at about 9 a.m. this morning Sub-Inspector Parab went to Matharpacady, Bombay, and found that in Dr. Shroff's Wadi a small structure apparently but belonging to the charitable estate of Seth Tulsidas Gopalji had collapsed. The hut was occupied by a family of Mahars and four children were left in it, their parents having gone out. Three out of four children ran out, leaving the fourth, a two month's old female child behind. In the meantime, the roof, collapsed with a crash and the debris fell on the child, named Bayabai. She was removed from the debris by a passer-by at the instance of the police and was found dead. Her body was removed to the morgue.

B. B. & C. I. LOCAL SERVICE

CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN

RAILWAY AUTHORITIES' ASSURANCE

For some time past there has been considerable irregularity in the suburban service of the B. B. and C. I Railway causing much inconvenience and no less annoyance to passengers. The irregularity reached its climax yesterday when the service was disorganised for nearly twenty-four hours. We understand, on enquiry that the matter has been causing the Agent of the Railway and his officers considerable anxiety as they have realised that the public who travel by their line have been put to very great inconvenience. The introduction of a new and accelerated electric service, we are informed, brings many problems—special rolling stocks, electrical equipment, Power Houses, etc.—and while the authorities of the Railway thought that they had foreseen all difficulties and that the service would run smoothly from the start, they now find that troubles have arisen in various directions, which have been the cause of a breakdown in the service. These troubles and difficulties, we are informed, are being overcome as they arise and the authorities are confident that the Electric Service will shortly run as smoothly as their steam service has run in the past. The authorities are thankful to the travelling public for their forbearance under somewhat trying circumstances and can only assure them that everything possible is being don to eliminate all chances of breakdowns whereby punctuality of their train service will be resumed. The public, we have no doubt, appreciate the difficulties of the Company but they would be saved much inconvenience if the authorities inform them in time about apprehended delays and breakdown and before normal service is restored cancel some of the trains for a few days in order to expedite that restoration.

DO WAY WITH MEDICAL EXAMINATION

G. I. P. R. WORKERS' ULTIMATUM

The railway workers of the G. I.P. Railway at their extraordinary general meeting held on Monday evening at Jivraj Nensy wadi at Matunga unanimously resolved to send an ultimatum to the agent of the G. I. P. Railway to cancel the medical examination of the employees of the workshops and to reengage those who are declared unfit by the medical officer within a fortnight failing which they threatened to down tools at Matunga, Parel, Bori Bunder, Wadi Bunder, Byculla, Kurla, Kalyan and Lonavla.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presided and Messrs. B. D. Mistry, S. H. Jhabwalla and others addressed the meeting. Mr. Mistry who is the legal advisor and administrative secretary said that in the whole of India, there was no railway except Madras and S. M. Railway where medical examination was in vogue. The medical examination was only a ruse to retrench the workmen. Mr. Jhabwalla pointed out that if the men went on strike, they would have to make a great sacrifice. But if they remained firm, cent per cent of their grievances would be redressed. Mr. Ginwalla as president of the union regretted that they had to resort to strike but he submitted that the responsibility lay on the Agent, the Railway Board and the Secretary of State for India whom they sent their representations to which they did not even condescend to acknowledge. A mass meeting will be called after five days to confirm this resolution by ballot.

HARTAL IN NAGPUR WORKSHOP

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION CONDEMNED

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 9.

A meeting of the local Railwaymen was held on the 8th instant at Azani Yard Nagpur. Comrade Joglekar, the Organising Secretary of the G. I. P. R. E. General Union, was in the chair and Comrade Ruiker and Dhavale were present at the meeting. A resolution reiterating the Bhusawal Conference demands was unanimously adopted and it was further resolved to make a determined effort to create cent per cent Unionism in the Nagpur Branch of the Union.

ULTIMOTUM OF A HARTAL.

Dealing with some local grievances considerable criticism was levelled against the local authorities for their indifference towards the demand of adquate water supply arrangements to the staff stationed at Azni quarters. It was resolved to send an ultimatum to the Agent in the matter demanding immediate attention to the water supply arrangements within a fortnight from receipt of the demand and failing which it was resolved to offer resistence to the authorities by bringing about a hartal in the Nagpur works. Comrade Joglekar was entrusted with the work of negotiation with the Agent. The Managing Committee of the Local Branch meets on Tuesday the 13th instant to make preparatory arrangements in the event of the proposed hartal.

Comrade Ruiker strongly condemned the racial descrimination fostered by the Agent and the Management and urged the men to create a strong union to fight the exploitation of the workers.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1928.

At the next distribution of honours I hope a loyal and devoted servant of the British bureaucracy in India will not be forgotten.

* * *

He is enguged in a mighty work. His name is Rao Saheb Kagalwala, and he is City Magistrate of Surat. As such he thinks it is his duty to prevent people singing songs for a "consideration," the "consideration" being to swell the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund.

* * *

He has refused permission for a concert in Surat in aid of the Fund. He has given his reason. He holds that the concert is in connection with politities and "would create discontent against the Government amongst its subjects."

* * *

I am sure if that doctor in Surat who has been honoured with a letter of appreciation from Mr. Smart, of "outsiders" notoriety, were to hold a concert to sing the praise of the benign Ma-Bap Sarkar, the Rao Saheb will promptly permit it to be held.

* * *

That will promote cdatent and peace of mind at least amongst the Jo-hukumies.

* * *

A remarkable occurrence at Champian Reef Mine Cooly lines is thus described by the Oorgaum correspondent of the "Times of India."

* * *

"About three or four weeks ago two women engaged in a fight, and after some hair pulling and scratching Ammani appears to have got the better of her adversary, Marimoothoo".

* * *

How did she do this? She certainly had an original way, and in very original phraseology does the correspondent describe it.

"She had dealt the coup de grave by severely biting the lobe of her (adversary's) left ear".

* * *

The coup de 'grave' did not lead, fortunately to a 'grave.' Ammani was charged with causing grievous hurt and is now doing three months rigorous for her awkward habit of having a bite at the lobe of her enemy's left ear.

* * *

Brother Bharucha wants buoyant Bombay to bless brave Bardoli. Students of figures of speech may prefer this to their stock example: "Round and round the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran."

* * *

One of the signatories to the manifesto of the Country-League-wallas had no title to boast of. So he was the last to sign the manifesto. Then came a happy thought. If some men are born great others are born of great men. The last signatory has against his name "Son-in-law of Sir—".

* * *

It is ecertain, however, that the last signatory is a "large stake-holder," The smaller fry cannot get into the League direct.

* * *

But what is to be his reward? The League says that it seeks for "our members" a share in the Government proportionate to their position. The comparative positions of the following may be usefully fixed before the reward is earned: men with titles and stakes, men with stakes only, and men with neither but sons-in-law of men with either.

* * *

In connection with Birkenhead's "private" visit to Berlin, the Munich correspondent of the B. U. P. says, Dr. Stresemann in a public speech poured ridicule on the idea of a "foreign policy with a loud speaker."

* * * * *

That's all very well. But nobody is taken in by this diplomatic 'samjaoing.' In these days of hurry and scurry and hustle, one who prefers silence is pushed in the background. The "nation of shopkeepers" know the value of speaking loudly, and they succeed. They know also the efficiency of the English proverb "a dumb man never gets land." Even the German proverb "Boese Waare muss man aufschwanken" ("bad ware must be cried up") the Britishers understand better than Dr. Stresemann.

Musical Host (to friend who has been invited to dinner) "would you like a sonata before dinner old man?"

Friend (who is not musical): "Well, I don't mind. I had a couple on my way here, but I think I can stand another."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 11.
Previous Closing Rate	20.58
To-day's Opening Rate	20.62
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	20.46
Difference	—.12

LIVERPOOL.

	June 11.
Previous Closing Rate	10.96
To-day's Opening Rate	11.00
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.93
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation	387 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 11.
Silver Ready	27 12 0
Higher	0 4 0
Silver Forward	27 10 0
Higher	0 4 0

Tone of Market quiet

BOMBAY PRICES.

1st Settlement	62 13 0
2nd Settlement	62 15 0
3rd Settlement	62 13 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN EASIER

CALCUTTA, June 11.

In the share market, jutes opened easier after the weekend, chiefly due to the bear operations and lack of buying support. Prices generally were in buyers favour and most business done in higher denominations was in small parcels. In coals, only minor enquiry existed and volume of business was meagre. In teas also, the volume of transactions were small without any change in rates. In the miscellaneous, a moderate list of dealings was recorded without any interesting features. Government securities were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper 75|8, four per cent Loan 1960-70 88|6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 374.

Railways:—Howrah Amta Light 151.

Cottons:—Dunbar ord. 178.

Jutes:—Albion 527, Anglo-India ord. 500, Auckland pref. 121|8, Auckland ord. 404|8, Bally ord. 312, Barnagore 338, Calendonian ord. 864|8, Clive 50|2, Dalhousie ord. 619|8, Delta ord. 695, Fort William 475|8, Gondalpara ord. 1,307, Hoogly ord. 110|8, Howrah 65|8, Hukumchand ord. 25|2, Hukumchand pref. 109|4, Kamarhatty ord. 855|8, Kelvin ord. 955, Lansdowne 345, Lothian ord. 661, National 34|12, New Central ord. 740, Northbrook 76|4, Nuddea 72, Orient 313, Presidency 13|1, Reliance 91, Waverley 8|12.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 2|14, Bengal Bhatdee 2, Bengal Giridih 3|12, Equitable 17, Ludustry 3|12, New Kindah 2|8, Satpukuria and Asansol annas 12.

Teas:—Redbank 10|4, Rydak 720, Sapoi 2|4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10, Burma Finance and Mining 8|12, Britannia Building and Iron 4|12, Burn and Co. ord. 380, Indian Iron and Steel 18|14, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 94, B. I. Corporation ord. 4, B. I. Corporation pref. 113, Madan Theatres 4|8, Ryam Sugar 10, Samastipore Sugar 7|8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six pence.—A. P.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

FINAL MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

LONDON, June 10.

Amsterdam.—In Final of Olympic Association Football Tournament Uruguay and Argentina in spite of extra time drew each side scoring one goal. The match will be replayed on Wednesday.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1928.

WHAT BARDOLI IS FIGHTING FOR.

All India will celebrate to-day as the Bardoli Day and offer her moral and material support to the brave people of the taluka, who are defending themselves against an extortionate Government. That the whole country is stirred to a sense of its duty by Bardoli is itself a proof of the fact that the issues at stake in the Satyagraha movement are of paramount national importance. In view of the persistent official and semi-official campaign to misrepresent the movement, we feel it necessary to set forth briefly once again the main facts of the case and the issues involved in it. At the last Revenue Settlement thirty years ago, Bardoli was over-assessed, a fact now admitted by responsible officials. But the taluka regularly paid the revenue without protest as it had not then the power and organisation to resist. This time the Settlement Officer went through a most perfunctory enquiry, worked upon grossly inaccurate data, assessed the revenue by a wrong method and most arbitrarily fixed the enhancement at 30 per cent. None has attacked the officer's report more severely than the Settlement Commissioner himself who, as Government admit, had practically to re-write the report. But the Commissioner himself added a vicious principle to the enquiry. Against the express regulations of the Land Revenue Code, which require the assessment to be based on net profits of land, the Commissioner relied exclusively on the notoriously high and uneconomic rents on leased lands, which form barely 10 per cent. of the lands in Bardoli and applied the scale of assessment based thereon to all the lands in the taluka. This method, besides being opposed to the present provisions of the Land Revenue Code, has often and often been condemned by responsible Government officials in the past and recently by the Land Revenue Committee appointed by Government; yet, this is the method which Government have unlawfully applied in the case of Bardoli and which they now seek to legalise and foist upon the whole Presidency by their proposed Land Revenue Amendment Bill. Again, both the Settlement Officer and the Commissioner relied upon the inflated post-war prices, regardless of the fact that prices have considerably declined since 1925 and have been further forced down by the raised exchange. For all these reasons, the people of Bardoli have demanded a fresh and independent inquiry and have refused to pay the land revenue till such an enquiry is held.

The above facts will enable the reader to realise that the issue involved in the Bardoli Satyagraha is extremely simple. Bardoli has proved to the hilt that the present enquiry is most arbitrary and all that they ask for is a fresh independent enquiry. That is precisely the whole issue. The demand is modest in the extreme; and having made out the strongest possible prima facie case for it, the people are prepared to stake everything on it. History has furnished few similar instances where the people ask of their Government so little and risk so much. This very fact, apart from everything else, ought to have sufficed to establish the reasonableness and "bona fides" of the people's demand. Any Government with any pretensions to fairness would have ere now conceded the demand. But the Government of Bombay have chosen to reply with a policy of ruthlessl repression. They have matched force against argument, Pathan frightfulness against Satyagrahi non-violence. They are looking on when their Pathan agents go about terrorising the people, molesting women, raiding houses and torturing cattle. It almost seems as if Bardoli were in a state of siege. It is no wonder that, outraged by Government's callousness a dozen M.L.C.'s and over fifty Patels of Bardoli have resigned their offices. Government rarely condescend to argue. When they do, they have nothing better to say than that they have successively reduced the enhancement from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. and that the Legislative Council has thrown out the censure motion on the Bardoli issue. But, as we have often pointed out before, the haggler's trick of frequent reduction is no argument where the very method and basis of enhancement are questioned. It only exposes the precariousness of Government's case. As regards the Council motion, apart from the undue influence brought to bear on the nominated and a few other members, if these 22 officials who are mere automatons worked by Government are eliminated, the Government majority dwindles down to a negligible minority. Besides, larger majorities in the Council have twice called upon Government not to enhance land revenue in any district except with the previous approval of the Council.

Why is it that Government are so recklessly obstinate? One should understand their reasons, though one cannot appreciate them. They fear that, if they concede Bardoli's demand, it will make it hard for them hereafter to levy land revenue arbitrarily in any other taluka and that it will only strengthen the agitation in the country to bring the collection of land revenue under legislative control, a claim which they have resisted with all their might. These very fears should enable the people of India to realise the national importance of the Bardoli struggle. The main issue at stake there is simple and limited. The people want an independent inquiry. But the issue has its inevitable implications which Government appreciate and which the people of India also should value. In effect, the poor peasants of Bardoli are fighting for the principle, conceded eight years ago by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, of bringing land revenue under legislative control, the ancient constitutional principle of no taxation without representation. It is in this wide sense that India should view the Bardoli Satyagraha. Failure there would be a blow to the country's fight for the above principles, whereas success in the struggle is bound to hearten millions in the country in the wider struggle for Swaraj. It is for this reason that Dr. Ansari says in his appeal to the country that the people of Bardoli are "the vanguard of the army of liberation of our enslaved country from perpetual thraldom." This vanguard, braving all the might of Government, is making history before our eyes, which will be a lasting inspiration to the fighters in the larger fight ahead. Let the country, therefore, resolve to-day to offer Bardoli every possible moral and material support. Supported by the country, blessed and inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, and led by his worthy lieutenant Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bardoli is bound to win. The victory will repay India's support a hundredfold.

GUBERANATORIAL WIRE-PULLING.

Interesting and, for officialdom in the Punjab, inconvenient details about the genesis and composition of the Legislative Committee recently appointed there to co-operate with the Simon Commission are being brought to light. According to the "Pioneer," whose sources of information must be very reliable, the attitude which the Committee has adopted in demanding equality of status is evidently a protest against gubernatorial wire-pulling. "It has been brought about and intensified," the Allahabad journal remarks, "by the activities of Sir Malcolm Hailey, who has discovered to his horror that his own model committee are mutinously desirous of advocating Dominion Status, after he has communicated to them his desire that they should deny this major proposition and register their opinion that India is not yet fit for such a privilege." But the gubernatorial advice was disregarded. In the very Province about which great official hopes were entertained that community could be played off against community, the members of this committee have demanded equality of status with the Commission. Other Provincial Legislatures in which officialdom hopes to secure the appointment of docile committees should take warning from the plight of the Punjab Committee, for which the only self-respecting course is to refuse to function if its demand is not granted. The incident only brings into greater relief, as the "Pioneer" well points out, "that despite what may be said by Viceroys, Royal Proclamations and the utterances of enlightened British statesmen, racial inferiority exists both as a fact and as the actual policy of the majority of the present rulers of India." That policy will never be replaced, we may add, by one in which Indians can honourably acquiesce, until pinchbeck Mussolinis of the Hailey type are debarred from "serving" India.

RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

BRITISH OFFICIALS' AMAZING OBJECTIONS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

III.*

It is also contended that Indians have no inclinations and traditions for a seafaring life. To assert that the Indian has no sense of the sea—a genuine "Rule Brittania" sentiment—is to betray sheer ignorance of the long and creditable history of Indian mercantile activity. In endeavouring to establish a national shipping industry, Indians are not trying to introduce something novel or exotic, but are seeking to revive an industry that is native to the soil and a vocation that is traditional for the people. Even at present Indian lascars can stand comparison with any seamen in the world in respect of courage, discipline and skill and it is only a lack of opportunities that prevents them from rising higher and mastering the technique of navigation. After all the classes from which the British seamen are recruited are not particularly high and it is stupid to insist on recruitment of officers from only higher classes in India. Besides the superiority of the British at sea is due not to any innate racial characteristics or heredity equipment but to the simple fact of her possessing iron and steel which are essential materials for shipbuilding and coal which is the essential fuel-power for shipping. With the development of aircraft, we shall probably hear the argument that Indians have no "air-sense", to be able to fly though Britishers are born with an innate air-sense and evidently require no opportunities for learning air-craft.

DIVIDE ET IMPERIA.

But the most amusing argument advanced against reservation of coastal traffic is that it will involve sectional gain to a class or a province. The former is merely a repetition of the usual free trade case and need not be considered here in detail. For it merely contends that shipowners will gain at the expense of consumers and tax-payers. As though the saving of the drain in the shape of the huge freight bill paid to foreign shipping will not benefit the nation and as though no increase in national wealth will ensue from this reservation. In considering the incidental and temporary sacrifices for establishing a national marine the country must never forget how its larger and more permanent interests 'are' being sacrificed by foreign shipping interests at present. But while the monopolistic exploitation of India's foreign and coastal trade is designated as "service" rendered by British shipping, this very service when performed by one province of India for another is called provincial gain. In March, 1926, Sir Charles Innes, the then Commerce Member, argued in the Assembly during a discussion on the subject that as two-thirds of the coasting trade originated in Bengal and Burma and the only important Indian Shipping Company is in Bombay, Bombay would gain at the expense of the other two provinces. This disingeneous argument is not only a 'reductio ad absurdum' of the protectionist case, but evinces an extraordinary desire to burn candles at both the ends. We have yet to learn that Lancashire "gains" at the expense of Cornwall and Devonshire because the cotton goods consumed by the latter two counties are produced in the former county. If one part of the country is made more rich and prosperous, the interests of the whole cannot fail to be promoted and benefits accruing to certain provinces or districts would be of great advantage to the country as a whole. And yet it is rather amazing that this very function of transport when done by one 'country' —and that too through a virtual monopoly officially patronised—for another country suddenly ceases to be a "gain" at all and assumes the character of disinterested "service"!

ENHANCEMENT OF FREIGHTS.

Another objection usually raised against reservation of coast is the danger of an enhancement of freight through such reservation. As though the freight rates for coastal traffic were now low. As it is, without there being any reservation to-day these freight rates are higher in many cases than the freights to foreign ports. The reason of this is not far to seek. It is not reservation but monopoly that keeps up the rates of freight and it is the existence of foreign shipping monopoly and ring that is responsible for the high freights that prevail on the Indian coast to-day. There is no reason to assume that coastal reservation will

(Continued on page 11.)

Significant Move.

OUR GREATEST NEED.

HOW TO REGAIN INDIA'S ANCIENT GLORY

(BY KAIKHUSHROO H. E. TARAPORE.)

I.

Before offering this article at the altar of the public, let me frankly admit that I do not entertain an ardent desire to magnify the merits of my thoughts with my own pen nor would I trouble myself to "scare the credit" away by dwarfing the subject. I should simply like to record here in black and white my thoughts and observations on social and moral planes.

THE SOMETHING LACKING.

Though we Indians are endowed with a rich tradition of noble and elevating truths of religion, though we have been the first to uphold the wisdom of our ancestors with a solemn belief that they serve us as a torch when we are led astray, though in physical capacity we are next to none, and even intellectually too the sons and daughters of our country have not cast a slur upon the fair name of their Motherland if opportunity was afforded them, yet we lack something that prevents us from holding our head high as a nation. The causes that have obstructed us since decades and centuries have sped away. Let us take a brief survey of our past record, without troubling ourselves to depict each consecutive stage through which our countrymen should have passed before they occupied the present position.

We do not need to be told that to keep a locomotive in working order each part of the machinery should be very clear, and the same should move freely. Similar is the case of a nation. To move the national engine its social and moral machinery should be good. Just as the engine is constantly cleaned by its owner, the nation at large should earnestly try to purge out any evil that must have crept in the inner strata of the national system. Its sense of public duty should ascend to such a pitch of perfection as to enable our sense of public responsibility and public morality ultimately to secure our rightful place amongst the League of Nations.

PHYSICAL CAPACITY.

There are critics who doubt our physical capacity. To them the simple answer will be enough, that in the physical capacity we are equal to any nation. The great majority of our countrymen have good physique and are perfectly able to put up with the hardships and struggles of life. What we daily observe is that with their ordinary food, limited clothing, crude and ill-ventilated residence our countrymen have given birth to the finest soldiery, which exacts an unconscious

(Cotinued on Page 11).

Notes of the Day.

Awkward For Britain.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" wired to his paper on Sunday that the basis of an understanding had been reached between Senator Kellogg and Monsieur Briand in regard to the multi-lateral anti-war treaty. The news has been cabled all the world over and the British Foreign Office will not be particularly grateful for this premature leakage of an agreement between the American and the French Governments over a matter which offers "exceptional" and "regional" difficulties to Britain. It is understood that the French Government has no objection to Senator Kellogg's two original proposals forming part of the Treaty. It is ready to condemn war as an instrument of national policy. It is also ready to agree that the contracting parties must "always seek a pacific solution of their difficulties." The speech of Lord Cushenden in the House of Lords regarding the Kellogg proposals gives an inkling of the British unwillingness to subscribe to the latter proposal. For the former, which Britain can afford to regard as a mere platitude, the Tory Government have no objection. How tragic that France should desert her ally at Geneva in this important matter!

Sour Grapes.

Great are the uses of political adversity. But the "Times of India" in these times of political adversity for itself and the other Commission boosters when no Liberal leader in India is willing to lessen the rigour of the boycott makes a feeble attempt to show that there is "an overwhelming spirit of co-operation" with the Commission now that it has come, taken what soundings it could and retired for a few months. The sermon about co-operation and the warning about the danger of Bombay leaders' letting "first line problems" go by default are made to hang upon the peg of some very trenchant remarks by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad after the announcement of the Education Committee of the Simon Commission. The Liberal leader was perfectly justified in saying that the personnal of the Committee could not command confidence. In pressing for a thorough revision of the Meston Settlement he was referring to a grievance about which Bombay feels keenly. Even the "Times of India" cannot find anything better to say of the Education Committee members than that they have "excellent qualifications". As regards the Meston Settlement, it is ridiculous to suggest that this thorny question will escape those who are to "impose" a new constitutional settlement on India, because finance is the bedrock of any new scheme. The point is that no self-respecting Indian leader is willing to participate in the discussions regarding the settlement because of the humiliating and insulting terms on which his co-operation is being sought.

Shady Tactics.

The hostility with which the Anti-Asiatics in Natal, unfortunately the majority of the white population, regard every attempt to advance literacy amongst the Indians in the Province comes out clearly in the figures made public by Mr. Kiehlu in his memorandum to the recent Committee of Inquiry into Indian education in Natal. The Union Government has been giving the Provincial Administration year after year a grant for Indian education. A hostile Administration resorted to the shady tactics of diverting a large portion of this grant to other purposes thus obstructing effectively the progress of that education. By now £27,000 have been "saved" by the Administration in this manner, and Mr. Kiehlu only asks it to repair a cruel wrong when he wishes it to spend the sum for the purpose for which the Union Government donated it. A Durban message states that the Provincial Council of Natal has passed "an additional vote for the expansion of Indian education". One can only hope the addition does not mean only the £27,000 "saved" for other purposes.

"Parsi Catholic Charity."

We drew attention on Saturday to the remarkable tribute paid by Muslim citizens of Yezd to the Trustees of the Irani Anjuman of Bombay in a letter addressed to the latter. We regret that we inadvertently omitted to mention that the extracts from the letter were reproduced from the May issue of the "Bulletin of Iran League" which is ably carrying on the great and good work of bringing Persia and India together.

Their Urgent Need.

We are confident there will be prompt and generous response from the public to the appeal for funds issued by the Joint Strike Committee to relieve the distress of the families of the strikers. The relief measures should have started long ago but there was an idea entertained during the earlier part of the strike that all the textile mills would not be closed down and that the strike would not be of such long duration. It is gratifying to find that on the opening day of the negotiations between employers and employees the discussion was marked with a spirit of give and take. If the employers would subscribe largely to the relief funds they would be promoting materially this excellent spirit. They may have reason to be dissatisfied with the men who have struck, but it is certainly not the fault of the men's wives and children that they are compelled to starve. Considerations of humanity should induce every one able to pay to contribute his mite to the fund.

Just Complaint.

At Saturday's session of the Geneva Labour Conference Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Employers' delegate from India, made the encouraging declaration that Indian employers were ready to co-operate in improving the condition of the labouring classes in this country. But what about the Government as one of the biggest of these employers? Sir Atul Chatterjee was unable to give a convincing reply to Dewan Chaman Lal's just complaint that the Government of India were not carrying out properly the Hours Convention and that their attitude regarding unemployment was indifferent and unsatisfactory. Sir Atul Chatterjee's categorical declaration that the Government of India had carried out all obligations in respect of the Hours Convention is evidently based on wrong and inadequate information. As regards the State Railways in India, for example, can the Government of India honestly say that they have even made a pretence of abiding by the terms of the Convention?

GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA FOR PATHANS

MISSION OF VIDYA-PITH

IDEAL OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Addressing the students of the Gujarat Vidya Pith on the occasion of the commencement of the new year, Mahatma Gandhi said that they should be unmindful of their numbers. They should strive to carry out the ideal of national liberation for which the Vidyapith was founded. The education that was imparted to them was necessarily differing from that imparted in Government schools and colleges. He had already shown to what extent the nation was ruined by the way in which the English language was at present taught. They should study English literature, but should study other subjects through the medium of the vernaculars. The criterion of the usefulness of national education was the spirit of independence which it fostered. Students of national schools and colleges could go to Bardoli and be imprisoned, and not the students of Government schools and colleges.—A. P.

SUICIDAL TO INDIAN INTERESTS.

COUNTRY LEAGUE DENOUNCED.

MADRAS, June 11.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar interviewed by the "Hindu's" Ooty correspondent strongly condemned the newly formed "Country League". The former characterised it as a "Tory League" intended to promote sectional as opposed to national interests. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar considered it suicidal on the part of Indians to advocate the formation of such reactionary Leagues.—A. P.

ALIBAG FIGHT CONTINUES

APPEAL TO DECCAN LEGISLATORS

FORFEITURES AND AUCTIONS GALORE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALIBAG, June 10.

All forfeited property of the various Khatedars from Pen and Nagothna centres has been by this time disposed of. At Nagothna, Messrs Nene, Bhogale, Shrigarpure and others offered resistance and as a result their property worth a little more than the amount of unpaid one rupee was forfeited and sold by auction. Some Khatedars from the adjoining tracts from Bhor State like Messrs Athavle, Ketkar, Bhide and Gadre but having their land in British territory also responded to the invitation of Alibag and Pen people to act sympathetically. Warrants of forfeiture against these people are also being issued through the Bhor State authorities.

MR GOSAVI'S TOUR.

All was quiet in Alibagh Taluka, as the Mamlatdar refused to move in the case of civil resisters under his jurisdiction. But now forfeiture notices have been issued against some. In Alibagh, as in Pen, workers like Messrs. Gosavi, Gharat and Lele have pursuaded most of the Khatedars to follow in their footsteps, the result of which will be that Bapti officers will have to go through the whole usual procedure of forfeiture, auction sale Panchanamas and so on. Mr. Gosavi, who is the moving spirit of the Alibagh movement was specially deputed to Bardoli to study Mr. Vallabhbhai's organisation. After coming from there Mr. Gosavi is touring in the whole of the Kolaba District on an educative campaign. So far he delivered lectures at Mahad Roha, Medha, Nagothna and other places on Bardoli's fight.

"Kolaba-Samachar" also devotes attention to the wonderful organisation at Bardoli and exhorts the people of its district to emulate their example. It also heartily thanks the Bombay Congress Committee for their donation of Rs. 500, which is now already in the hands of the Secretary of the Kolaba District Congress Committee. The paper calls upon the leaders of Maharashtra to make the Alibagh question their own Gujrat leaders have done in the case of Bardoli and requests Deccan, Konkan and Karnatak M.L.C.s to follow their Gujarati compatriots.

"THEIR CONDUCT HAS BEEN EXCELLENT"

AUTOCRACY EXPOSED

Why should the Government give up its undoubted right of administration to the decision of some independent Committee? No Government can concede the right of private individuals to usurp the functions of the Government, and no Government would be worth the name of Government which allowed such a thing to happen.

—Sir Leslie to Mr. Munshi.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council has handed to the Associated Press the following correspondence between himself and H. E. the Governor, on the subject of Bardoli:—

PANCHGANI, May 27th., 1928.

Dear Sir Leslie,—I write this letter with reference to Bardoli affairs with great reluctance, as personal appeals are very often considered out of place in matters which have assumed the proportions of a political controversy. But I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not indicate the unwholesome aspect which matters there appear to be assuming.

NEITHER EXCESSIVE NOR UNREASONABLE.

I did not accompany some of the members of the Legislative Council who waited upon you in this connection at Mahableshwar, as I considered that with non-co-operators threatening non-payment of taxes it was not for constitutionalists sympathising with such a movement to bring pressure on Your Excellency to accede to wishes backed by it. In my humble opinion, however, the demand for an impartial inquiry was neither excessive nor unreasonable, and concession in this behalf even now would be proper and dignified, and, if I may venture to add, a highly judicious act on the part of Government and in full accord with the sympathetic traditions of your regime.

THE ISSUE.

I address this letter to Your Excellency as the issue in Bardoli is altering its aspect. Whether the wishes of the Bardoli ryots for an independent re-inquiry should be granted is one issue whether the rights of Government are to be enforced at all costs against a peaceful agitation in respect of what they consider a legitimate administrative grievance is another. The line between the strictness of law and the determined rigour of a vindictive assertion of rights is then; and, as Your Excellency would agree, at all times difficult to be maintained when one of the parties, as in the case of Government, has the power to enforce. And I would expect Your Excellency's Government to do its utmost to maintain this line. The employment of Pahans, Special Magistrates, the communal aspect which the payment of dues is made to assume, the tales of molestation which are reported, do look as if the officials are likely, may be unwittingly, to ignore this line, even if they have not done so upti now:—An action which, I am sure, must be farthest from Your Excellency's intentions in the matter.

Hence, it is that I wish to appeal to Your Excellency's statesmanship to take early measures to see that one issue may not be converted into another.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

K. M. MUNSHI

GOVERNOR'S SELF COMPLACENCY

The following is the letter from His Excellency, the Governor, dated May 29, 1928, Government House, Mahableshwar:—

My dear Mr. Munshi,—I received your letter of the 27th. inst. yesterday, through Mr. Ker, and am glad you wrote to me on the Bardoli question, which is much misunderstood from every aspect.

I understand from your letter—for you definitely say so—that those who believe in constitutional government should take no part in a movement which threatens non-payment of taxes, I regret to say that there is no doubt, in my mind, that in the case of Bardoli, a definite attempt is being made to coerce Government by the use of the weapon of civil disobedience and you can hardly be surprised if Government feels bound to take up such a challenge thrown down, although it is very deeply to be regretted that this means action which spells grave hardships for the unfortunate agriculturists in the Taluka—but that is due to no fault of Government.

GENEROUS INDEED!

A study of the facts and figures of the re-assessment must convince any fair-minded man that Government has acted more than reasonably and very generously, in the question of re-assessment, and I can assure you that had I any doubts as to the justice of the figures, I should not hesitate to say so. Every opportunity has been given, as in all cases of re-assessment of land values, to those who took objection to them to bring forward their cases, and all cases have been very carefully considered.

PATHANISM JUSTIFIED.

There has been no vindictive assertion of rights on our part. A great deal of untruth has been stated and written about the Pathans (of whom only about 40 are employed in the whole of the Bardoli Taluka) whom you mention. If those who are preaching and practising civil disobedience had allowed the Khetids and others to do their proper work, it would not have been necessary to have brought anyone in from outside; but they have not been so allowed, and have been terrorized into refusal to carry out their duties. The tales of molestation to which you allude are hopelessly exaggerated, and, in fact, it is impossible, without an inner knowledge of what is going on, for anyone to properly appreciate the situation.

I think you know me well enough to realise that, if I thought that Government were in the wrong, or were acting harshly in any way, I would personally interfere at once. My Government and I are fully acquainted with every aspect of the case, both from the Government point of view and from the point of view of those who are advising and organising this civil disobedience. I also am fully aware of all the detail of the question of re-assessment.

GOVT'S RIGHTS.

There is, however, a very large question involved in the action taken by those who have advised, and are advising, the unfortunate victims of this campaign, and, as a constitutionalist, I am sure you will support Government—which is unanimous in the action it is taking, consistent with a just assertion of its rights—to carry out its undoubted duty of upholding the authority of Government as against those who apparently claim that they can, with impunity, defy that authority. If you are not satisfied at any time that Government is, in no way, acting vindictively or unfairly, I should be prepared to arrange for you a meeting with the Secretary, Revenue Department, who would gladly explain any question.

NO IMPARTIAL INQUIRY.

With regard to your remarks about an impartial enquiry, I am convinced myself that no further enquiry could elicit any further facts; and I may point out that an almost impossible position will be reached if, after the fullest enquiry, after the objections to any re-assessment have been received, and after these have all been carefully considered, another enquiry in every case of the re-assessment is to be undertaken. In addition to the consideration given to the Bardoli case, mentioned in para. 3 above, it is a fact, however, that a further enquiry has been made, for it so happened that Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member, went on leave, and Mr. Hatch a very experienced Revenue Officer, took his place. Mr. Hatch has gone through all the papers with an entirely independent mind, and has come definitely to the conclusion, leaving aside rental values altogether (a basis to which objection has been taken) that the increase of assessment proposed by Government is very low, and that Government is more than justified, by the figures of prices, sales, etc., in increasing the assessment as it has done, and that, if any further enquiry were to be made, such enquiry would result in raising the assessment instead of lowering it. I can assure you that there is not one member of Government who is not fully satisfied as to the justice of Government's action—and, in fact, I should really use the word generosity.

The people in Bardoli know themselves that Government have been generous, and they want to pay. They are now paying quietly, but dare not let it be known—for fear of persecution. Many people are coming forward to buy the forfeited lands, and they would not do so if the assessment were so high as is made out.

I have written fully, as I want you to understand the situation.—Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON.

CREATING DISAFFECTION

The Following is Mr. Munshi's reply:—

III, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st June 28.

My Dear Sir Leslie.—I am much obliged to you for your detailed reply as well as the courtesy which underlies it. The events which are happening in connection with Bardoli and the public feeling with which I came into contact after coming to Bombay, induce me once more to supplement the submissions which I made in my previous letter. I do it in the hope, that the views of those who do not believe in complete estrangement between the people and Government may not be unwelcome to you.

ELIMINATION OR BLOODSHED.

I must confess to a keen sense of disappointment at the decision "to see through" which judging from Your Excellency's letter and the note published in yesterday's papers, Government appear to have arrived at. It may be that the situation is not due to any fault of the Government. But, after all that is not everything. This decison will result either in the elimination of the existing agriculturists in Bardoli or in bloodshed; and in either case, will result if in nothing else, in deep and lasting embitterment. And I cannot help feeling, that this result will be too disproportionate to the issue, viz., the demand for re-inquiry. Even admitting, what Your Excellency is pleased to state, that the reassessment has been generous, an opportunity of allowing it to be recognised as just should not have been denied

MORAL EFFECT.

I note Your Excellency's observation as regards the inquiry having been made as it happens by Mr. Hatch in the absence of Mr. Rieu; but that gives me greater confidence to urge it upon your Excellency that if the results of this independent inquiry have been as Your Excellency says they are, then Government could not possibly have anything to lose by conceding the demand for an independent inquiry. At the same time I need hardly impress upon your Excellency the moral effect which such a concession will produce upon the people in general.

HANDICAPS TO GO-BETWEENS.

I deeply deplore that when a little gesture of solicitude will perhaps end the matter, the Government have for the time being decided not to obtain anything, but an unconditional surrender from the Bardoli people, and thus, at the instance of those for whom the penalties of Government have no dread, compel the weakest taluka in Gujarat to learn the lessons of civil disobedience. Some of us in the Council who were making attempts to bring about a sympathetic understanding between Government and the party of progressive politicians in the Council regret this situation most, as their efforts will be seriously handicapped.

NO RE-INQUIRY FOR BARDOLI

PATHANS TO BE WITHDRAWN

The publication of Leslie—Munshi correspondence is timely, though His Excellency the Governor might not have meant it as a message for "Bardoli Day" which is to be observed throughout the country to-day.

The Governor gives a certificate of examplary character to the Pathans and declares with amazing self-complacency "They are now paying quietly, but dare not let it be known."

LESLIE-MUNSHI CORRESPONDENCE

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

I must confess to a keen sense of disappointment at the decision "to see through". This decision will result either in the elimination of the existing agriculturists in Bardoli or in blood-shed. I deeply deplore that when a little gesture of solicitude will perhaps end the matter, the Government have for the time being, decided not to obtain anything but an unconditional surrender from the Bardoli people.

—Mr. Munshi to the Governor.

FEARFUL IMPLICATIONS.

As regards the other issue which I consider graver, permit me respectfully to urge that no Indian constitutionalist however determined, can look with equanimity, when for the enforcement of ordinary "Japti" claims, Government employs foreign mercenaries, who in our parts of the country have been more often than not associated with lawless activities. May I draw your Excellency's attention to the fearful implications logically involved in this act, viz.,

(A) That the Government with its vast resources cannot get decent Indians to work out its policy in this matter, and (B) that the Government even in a small revenue matter like this is prepared to resort to such an unusual agency to carry out its policy?

These implications have a tendency to alter, as I have already submitted, the very nature of the controversy and I am afraid will exasperate public feeling so as to make it difficult for any Indian—entitled to any respect in public life—so much as to keep an open mind in the matter.

I trust Your Excellency will excuse me the length and the freedom with which I have indulged in the privilege of expressing my points of view, and appreciate the motive which has compelled me to trespass upon your valuable time.—Yours Sincerely.

(Sd) K. M. MUNSHI.

PRESTIGE, PRESTIGE PRESTIGE.

GOVERNOR'S SECOND LETTER

BOMBAY, June 11.

In the course of correspondence on the Bardoli Satyagraha, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson wrote frm Mahableshwar, dated June 5, to Mr. K. M. Munshi, MLC., as follows:

Dear Mr. Munshi,—I have received your letter of the 1st June yesterday about Bardoli, and I am afraid that you evidently do not realise the position of the Government. I am very worried about this question, particularly about the position of the agriculturists, who, I know well, would all pay up the assessment, as many are now doing, if they are allowed to.

WHY BARDOLI CHOSEN?

Government have pursued, in the case of Bardoli, exactly the same procedure as in every other re-assessment. There have been many re-assessments put in force since I have been here, and I ask myself, why has Bardoli been picked out for this effect in civil disobedience—for the present proceedings up there are nothing less. Why not Chorasi for instance, in the same area, where the re-assessment was made at the same time, and is even higher than that of Bardoli?

PRESTIGE, PRESTIGE, PRESTIGE.

Why should the Government give up its undoubted right of administration to, as you suggest, the decision of some independent committee? I am anxious to meet the situation in every way that is possible, but no Government can concede the right of private individuals to usurp the functions of the Government, and no Government would be worth the name of Government which allowed such a thing to happen.

MATTER OF PRINCIPLE.

This is not a question of a "little gesture of solicitude", but a question on which a matter of most important principle is involved and surely you must see this. We are asking for no unconditional surrender. We are only asking for the people of one Taluka of the Presidency to obey the ordinary laws. If, when they have done so, they wanted further satisfaction than that which we have already tried to give them that there has been no injustice, I can see little difficulty in giving them that satisfaction. There has never been any case of re-assessment of land values similar to this before, where so much consideration and reconsideration has been given to the re-assessment, and so many arguments listened to, and so much done to meet any reasonable objections. Nor has there ever been a case in which objection to paying increased assessment—which objection

(Continud on Next Page).

MUNICIPAL BANQUET TO AMANULLAH

GOLD TEA SERVICE TO BE PRESENTED

SHAH OF PERSIA PARTICIPATES

TEHERAN, June 11.

H. M. King Amanullah and Shah witnessed military manoeuvres this afternoon. In the evening, about sixty were present at the Municipal banquet to Amanullah, including the Shah, Afghan and Persian Ministers and the President of the Mejliss and members of the Diplomatic Corps. King Amanullah is to be presented with a complete gold tea service.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH IN TEHERAN

ENTERTAINS SHAH AT A BANQUET

TEHERAN, June 10.

Foreign representatives were presented to H. M. the King of Afghanistan this morning. His Majesty receives the Cabinet and the President of the Mejliss in the afternoon, and entertains the Shah at a banquet in the evening.

GONDOLA BREAKS AWAY

COL. NOBILE'S LEG INJURED

LONDON, June 11.

Rome. It is officially stated that the Gondola of "Italia" containing Col. Nobile and eight others broke away from the airship, in which another seven of the crew were left. The airship landed thirty kilometres east of the spot where the Gondola fell. Both the parties are visible from Northeastland. Two of the men with Col. Nobile have injured their legs. Doctor of Catta Di Milano has telegraphed instructions for their treatment. Ice floes on which "Italia's" crew landed are at present moving northwest of Col. Nobile's position six miles from Foyn Island. Russian, Norwegian, French, Swedish and Finnish Governments are officially participating in the Relief. The Italian Air Service is sending Dornier Wahl machine on 12th June.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKERS AND PEASANTS

NEED OF AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME

INDIA AND THE CHINESE MOVEMENT

NAGPUR, June 11.

The first session of the C. P. and Berar Peasants and Workers' Conference was held here under the presidency of Mr. B. F. Bradley.

Dr. Khare, M.L.C., in welcoming the President and the delegates said that the Conference had to meet with several difficulties in organising and popularising the Labour movement in the province.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Bradley in the course of his presidential address said that capitalists would never look at workers from a patriotic point of view and expressed the opinion that capitalism knew no country. He appealed to them to organise Labour and Peasant Unions with a view to get their grievances redressed from the foreign domination and imperialism.

THE CHINESE EXAMPLE.

He referred to the situation in China and expressed the opinion that India could learn much from the Nationalist China. He disagreed with Congressmen's view that nothing for Labour could be done without Swaraj. He appealed to Congressmen to approach workers and peasants and draw an attractive programme for them with a view to enlist their sympathies without which nothing could be declared that Swaraj was no good when thousands of workers and peasants were starving.

DEMANDS.

Several resolutions were passed demanding adult franchise, living wages, eight hours day, urging workers and peasants to boycott the Simon Commission, supporting the Bardoli Satyagraha, condemning the action of the Bombay Government in deporting Mr. Donald Campbell and the action of the Bengal Government in the case of Mr. P. Spratt, and exhorting people to adopt total prohibition.—AP.

FLIGHT OVER HILLS AND DALES

BOMBAY TO POONA IN 50 MINUTES

PROSPECTS OF AVIATION IN INDIA

How he enjoyed the flight from Juhu to Poona was narrated to our representative by Mr. Russa H. Mehta, the son of Mr. H. M. Mehta, one of the well-known industrialists of this city. There were two D. H. machines, one owned by Mr. N. Vinteent and the other by Mr. S. Newall, both of them expert aviators who recently flew from London to Karachi and then to Bombay. Both these machines have got 240 h.p. engines and they are admirably suited for long-distance flight. Each machine carries three passengers besides the pilot. Passengers have to sit one behind the other in an enclosed cabin fitted with sliding glass windows. The machines have flown all the way from England to India and so far they have to their record 1,000 hours of actual flight which would be, in distance, no less than 100,000 miles.

The machines left Juhu at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday last. Mr. Russa Mehta and his friend D. S. Pandya were seated in the machine piloted by Mr. Vinteent. This was followed by the other machine which was piloted by Mr. Newall. At first the machines flew over Juhu and from a height of about a thousand feet, Mr. Mehta and his friend could enjoy the most enchanting view of the pleasure spot. They then flew in a straight line towards Kurla and passed exactly over Kurla spinning and weaving mills. Then came the point where Bombay harbour begins. The narrow sea stripe was crossed in about 7 minutes. After Uran was left back, the machines slowly raised their attitude to about 28,000 feet. At this stage of the flight the machines had to encounter huge wonsoon clouds advancing towards them. For a few minutes they were completely engulfed by dark clouds which prevented the men inside from seeing anything in any direction. It was then that the Mr. Vintcent's machine lost sight of the other machine. Some time later, the machines emerged in bright sunshine and then had a smooth and pleasant flight till at about 10-20 a.m., exactly 50 minutes after the start, they came over Kirkee from where the Government House at Ganesh Khind, Poona, was sighted. Gradually the machines lowered their attitude in search of a suitable landing ground. The machines flew over Poona race-course and then flew back to Kirkee where they made a perfect landing. Huge crowds of people rushed towards the machines out of sheer curiosity. The pilots were told by one of the military officers that the correct landing ground was beyond the Government House at a place called "Aoundh". Once again the machines started on their flight. On their way to the landing ground they flew over Poona railway station and dropped a message over a taxi-stand calling some taxies to the place of landing. Another perfect landing was made at "Aoundh" off Ganesh Khind.

Asked how he enjoyed the flight, Mr. Russa Mehta said with all the enthusiasm he would command—As for myself I found the journey quite as comfortable, if not more, as the railway journey. I believe that the day is not distant when at least some of our people will be able to live in Poona and do their work in Bombay. The prospects for civil aviation in India are simply splendid as India is a land of distances and has got a better visibility than the countries in the West."

Messrs. Vinteent and Newall left for Madras breaking their journey at Sholapur.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE

NEW DELHI, June 11.

At a general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee at Delhi it was resolved that the Provincial Conference should meet at Bhattipura, Meerut District, on the 6th, 7th and 8th September under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The following names were suggested for the presidency of the Calcutta Congress: Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vallabhai Patel and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

All the District Congress Committees were requested to celebrate the Bardoli Day according to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ansari.—A. P.

A vernacular middle school near Quilon collapsed on Saturday due to heavy whirlwind, as a result of which four students were killed and many seriously injured.—A. P.

HONOUR TO MR. JOSHI

The happy news cabled by Reuter from Geneva that Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society has been elected on the Governing Body of the International Labour Bureau will, no doubt, be hailed with joy all over India. The honour conferred upon Mr. Joshi is as distinguished as it is well merited. Mr. Joshi is widely known in Labour circles all the world over for his championship of the cause of Labour; however, his recent election on the Governing Body of the International Labour Bureau has put upon his work a hall-mark of international recognition.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Bureau is the Executive that controls all activities of that international organisation. It is composed of 24 members and is elected every three years. Out of these 24 members, 12 are the representatives of various Gvovernments of the world, 6 Employers' representatives and the remaining 6 repesentatives of Labour. Again out of 12 seats assigned to Governments. 8 are always fixed, these being allotted to 8 countries of industrial importance. India has been recognized as a country of industrial importance and as such she has got a permanent seat on the Governing Body. At present, Sir Atul Chandra Chatterji represents the Government of India on this Governing Body. The remaining four Government members are elected by the Governments other than those that have got permanent seats. Six representatives of employers are elected in the International Labour Conference by the employers' delegates at the conference. Labour delegates elect 6 Ordinary and 6 Substitute representatives on the Governing Body. Substitute members are elected to take places of the Ordinary members when the latter are absent. Usually, three of these substitute members are invited to attend the meetings of the Governing Body which generally meets four times a year.

Mr. Joshi has been a Substitute member for Labour on this Governing Body for the last six years. Whenever he visits Europe, he makes it a point to attend the meeting of the Governing Body but generally he is one of the absentees. The seat on the Executive Body is of great use to Mr. Joshi particularly because it affords him an opportunity of being always in close touch with the labour activites all the world over.

GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA FOR PATHANS

(Continued from previous Page.)

naturally is felt by anyone who has to pay higher taxation in any form—has given rise to such steps against Government as have been taken in Bardoli.

"STRICTLY LEGAL METHOD."

I am most anxious to take any step possible to Government to bring this present state of affairs to an end, for I am particularly anxious that no further hardships shall fall on the agriculturists themselves.

Government has kept most strictly to all legal methods. A great deal of misunderstanding has arisen about the Pathans, of whom only 25 are employed—and those under the strict superintendence of Government officials. "Their conduct has been excellent," I am informed, in every way; and they were only so employed—being supplied for the work which they have been doing from Bombay—because the local Vhetias were not allowed to do their ordinary tasks. However, to remove any misunderstanding, these Pathans are now being removed, and Indians employed to do the work which they have been doing.

I hope you will appreciate Government's position, and I feel confident that if you do, you will keep an open mind on this matter; and if you do his, I feel sure also that you will do anything you can to assist Government in a difficult position—which is due to no fault of theirs.

WANTED SURRENDER.

I might, incidentally, mention (but this is a minor point) that it is not necessarily a fact that all Pathans are non-Indians. I would also add to the fourth paragraph above that, of course, if, on re-examination of the assessment after the taxes had been paid, it were found that any mistakes had been made which resulted in unfairness to the cultivators, remissions would be made, as has been done previously in one case which recurs to my memory.

CROCODILE TEARS.

Should you desire to use this letter, or any former letter, in any way, you are perfectly at liberty to do so. Much misunderstanding has been created in this case. All my colleagues and I are only anxious for a settlement, and to avoid any suffering for the cultivators. I have written a long letter to the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which explains all the steps which we took to endeavour to satisfy all the objections raised, and it may interest you to see a copy of that letter, which I attach.

Government is willing to consider any reasonable suggestions, as you will, I trust, have gathered from this letter.—Yours sincerely Leslie Wilson.

DOLES TO THE WORKERS.

TEN RELIEF CENTRES SELECTED

DISTRIBUTION COMMENCES TO-DAY

Ten centres have been selected for the distribution of rice and dal to the strikers from to-day. The grain will be distributed twice a week. The first day for three days and the second day for four days. Strict precautions are also taken to give relief only to the strikers.

MR. JHABWALA'S WARNING.

The hope created by some speakers on Sunday on the success of the negotiations with the mill owners was dismissed and wiped by the other speakers who also took part in the negotiations in their speeches on Monday morning at Thakersy Hall. Mr. Jhabwalla refused to open his mouth on this question, but warned the strikers not to be hopeful at all.

NO HOPES?

Mr. Nimbker made some statement before the strikers as he said he was compelled to do so in view of the fact that "Times" had published the gist of the conversation although they were all cowed to secrecy. He failed to see how "Times" got the report. He too however did not hold out hope and urged the strikers to hold on for at least two months more.

RS. 1,000 PER DAY.

Grain to the value of Rs. 1,000 per day will be distributed from to-day. If the conference between the representatives of the employers and employees came out successful, the strike would be called off otherwise it would prolong.

Mr. Nimbker also publicly withdraw his attack on Mrs. Naidu which he made recently and said he had received a letter from her promising a help of Rs. 4,000.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

JOINT CONFERENCE MEETS AGAIN

The negotiations between the representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and the four registered Trade Unions, which started last Saturday, were continued "in camera" on Monday afternoon at the office of the Association. From the very beginning all the participants in the Conference have been pledged to perfect secrecy as to what passes in this Conference. The auspicious circumstances under which the Conference began leave no room for doubt that in the end an agreement would be reached which would end the strike and put the textile industry of the city on a sound footing. There are a multitude of problems to be considered and it will require a few more sittings of the Conference till an amicable settlement on all important issues is arrived at. The relieving factor of the whole situation is that both the owners and the strike leaders have at last shown their readiness to relax the rigour of their attitudes and work for the good of the industry as a whole.

RELIEF MEASURES.

In the meanwhile, the Joint Strike Committee are busy organising relief measures for those workers who have still remained in Bombay. The strike is expected to continue for at least a month more. The Committee, it is understood, have set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the current month and they have made a public appeal for more funds for future relief. The relief centres opened are at Tardeo, Kamatipura, Madanpura, De Lisle Road, Fergusson Road, Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Damoder Thakersey Hall, Sewree, Chinchpokli and Kurla.

THE SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES AND EMPLOYERS' EXPLANATION

In the course of a statement management of the Sholapur Mill state the grievances of the workers and the explanation of the management. They state:—

In response to the appeal made to the Management to publish in short true facts to clear away the misconception created by the misstatements published from time to time about the strike the Mills deem it essential to issue the following information to the Press.

On 21st April 1928, weavers of B. Mill (Old Weaving Shed) struck work without notice after receipt of pay. They put forward a list of grievances on 23rd April i.e. two days after the strike. The following are the grievances with explanations noted below each:—

(1). That one-loom weaver earns only Rs. 5/- per month and two-loom weavers Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-.

The statement is incorrect. No weaver is known to have earned such a low amount for a month's regular work. It may however, be mentioned that in January due to the stoppage of Engines, in February due to less number of days, and in March due to Hindu and Mahomedan Holidays, the actual working days were 24 instead of the usual 27. Some of the instances pointed out were of people from whose salary various amounts had to be deducted for credits due to the Restaurant, Co-operative Stores, Loan Fund, as well as a voluntary contribution to the Provident Fund. To enable the weavers to know the exact amount of earnings, the deductions are now being shown clearly on the Pay Tickets.

(2). That their piecework rates should be enhanced to the extent that they should be able to earn annas twelve per day per loom on plain looms, and annas 14 on Dropbox looms, excluding the allowance of 35 per cent.

This demand for an enhancement of wages is exhorbitant. The Mills have always tried to work out piecework rates for new sorts so as to enable an efficient weaver to earn according to the weave of cloth 12 to 14 annas per day per loom inclusive of High Price Allowance, but exclusive of Jawari Allowance.

(3) That the days of absence allowed for Grain Concess on should be 5 days instead of 4 at present.

All the Mills at Sholapur allow only 4 days' absence. The rule of 5 days' absence that had been in force at the Sholapur Mills was hence amended similarly in September last.

(4) That the fines for damaged cloth of Rs. 1 and annas 8 for a day's production are too heavy.

Owing to damaged cloth the Mills suffer a loss of nearly twice the amount inflicted. Moreover, cases of such heavy fines are rare.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Mr. K. M. Munshi wrote to H. E. the Governor on the 11th June as follows:

My dear Sir Leslie,—With reference to your letter of the 5th June, 1928, after my explaining personally to you the situation as it struck me, I need not do anything except again pressing upon Your Excellency the immediate need of a settlement. Even if it is true that the Bardoli leaders are not in a mood to negotiate, the Government owes a duty to the Bardoli people.

I can only repeat by fear that unless an impartial inquiry and a suspension of repressive measures are ordered at the earliest possible opportunity, the situation will be seriously aggravated.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,—Yours sincerely, K. M. Munshi.

LIBEL ON BARDOLI LEADERS.

ALLEGATIONS OF PERSECUTION

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

It has been reported in the Press that 8 Talatis and 40 Pateis of Bardoli Taluka resigned, alleging that they could not endure any longer the ill-treatment of their brethren by Government officials.

The facts are that 7 Talatis and 35 Patels sent in their resignations to the Mamlatdar, Bardoli, by post on the 7th or 8th June.

One of the 7 Talatis came to the Collector who has been touring in Bardoli Taluka and complained that he could not withstand any longer the cruel persecution to which he had been subjected lately by the Non-co-operators. He begged the Collector to be allowed to put in an application for leave prior to the date of his so-called resignation. He said he did not wish to resign.

One of the 35 Patels told the Collector with tears that he regarded his resignation with the greatest shame, but the Non-Co-operators had lately persecuted him until his life had became a burden to him. He did not wish to resign. He had been forced to give his resignation against his will.

The Collector was unable to see any of the other 7 Talatis and 35 Patels, but it is believed that others also have been forced to sign the resignation paper dictated by the Non-Co-operators against their will and owing to intolerable persecution.

All the 7 Talatis are defaulters who have recently been called upon to pay up arrears of land revenue and have now resigned.

Nearly all these men have for a long time rendered no assistance to Government, but have been reported to be in league with the Non-Co-operators.

AN UNREPORTED INTERVIEW

BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND COMMISSIONER

GANESHKHIND.

G.:—Halo, put me on to Mr. Smart.

E.:—Commissioner, Northern Division, Your Excellency?

G.:—Yes, be quick.....Is it Smart?

S.:—Yes, Your Excellency.

G.:—Smart, what is the latest news about Bardoli?

S.:—Nothing extraordinary Your Excellency.

G.:—Are the Pathans still there?

S.:—Ah.....Yes.....Your Excellency.

G.:—You told me, you were going to relieve them immediately.

S.:—Yes, that was so; but it is so hard to replace them, Your Excellency!

G.:—Why, I can't understand you at all, Smart.

S.:—Your Excellency, it is only the man on spot, who knows his difficulties.

G.:—Is not the man at the helm surrounded with greater difficulties and responsibilities, when officers like you act so hastily and indiscreetly?

S.:—Your Excellency, may I say, you are very unkind to me to-day?

G.:—Smart, I have been very indulgent to you. I listened to your pleadings all this time. But I begin to see, how you have gauged the situation wrongly, and represented to me incorrectly.

S.:—Your Excellency, I have been honest and in earnest; and I have done, what I thought was essential for Government's prestige and position.

G.:—That may be, but you have blundered and bungled, Smart; and I see the evidence thereof, as each day passes.

S.:—Your Excellency, will you give me a chance to explain?

G.:—Tell me, Smart, why have all the Gujarat Members of my Council resigned?

S.:—For fear of social boycott!

G.:—Smart, how can I accept this plea?

G.:—Smart, how can I accept this plea? Why have Nariman and Desai from Bombay, resigned? They have no fear for such boycott?

S.:—They love popularity, and hence their resignations.

G.:—But why have Narandas Bechar of Karachi, and Jairamdas Doulatram of Hyderabad resigned?

S.:—Sir, these Swaraists have made a common cause against the Government!

G.:—Why are the Talatis resigning, Smart?

S.:—Sir, I fear, they find the task rather difficult!

G.:—And why are the old Police Patels resigning, Smart?

S.:—The work is too much for them, Your Excellency!

G.:—Smart, is there not another side of the shield to every question?

S.:—Yes, Sir, there is.

G.:—Then let me tell you straight, what I have gathered from Indian friends.

S.:—I will listen, Your Excellency.

G.:—The Indian version is this. You are the arch-offender, Smart. Hartshorne is sick of your policy, and desires to be relieved. You have no hold over the peasants or the people in your own division, or in your headquarters at Ahmedabad!

S.:—Sir, I cannot accept this.

G.:—Well, if you had any real power with the people, or with the officers, you could not have been faced with resignations from Councillors, from Talatis and from Police Patels.

S.:—Your Excellency, this is too much for me. I can't bear it. I can't answer it without bursting.

G.:—Look here, Smart, you have bungled completely. You have made my task most difficult. You will not admit your blunder. You will not find the way out of it. You cannot keep your junior officers in their places. You cannot do without Pathans. Do you realize how you have misled my Government?

S.:—Your Excellency, all this is too much for me. Give me a chance. I am starting for Poona; and I hope to convince you, that I have done my best.

G.:—Smart, if you come at all, come with a neat solution or resignation.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

KHEDA GILLA CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

NADIAD, June 11.

Owing to unfavourable weather, Kheda Gilla Conference will be held at Nadiad instead of Anand on the 17th instant. The Anand Taluka Local Board has resolved to close its office on "Bardoli Day."

USE OF SIR. C. J. HALL DISALLOWED

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S REPLY TO STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

HIGHER AUTHORITIES DICTATE

Having taken five days to consider whether the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee should be allowed to use the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall for the purpose of holding a public meeting on "Bardoli Day" in order to raise funds for the Bardoli Satyagraha, the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay, who is in charge of the Hall has intimated to the Hon. Secretary of the Committee on Monday, at 4 p.m. "that Government cannot permit the meeting proposed by your League for to-morrow, to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall."

Enquiries made at the offices of the P. W. D. elicit information that the Executive Engineers consulted the "higher authorities" at Mahableshwar, who instructed him not to allow the use of the hall to the Bombay Youth League Committee.

MAHABLESHWAR DICTATES.

The following two letters hafe been received by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Youth League Bardoli Propaganda and Relief Committee with regard to his application for the use of the C. J. Hall, from Executive Engineer, P. W. D.:

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 7th instant, I beg to inform you that I am permitted to let the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall only for such political meetings as are being held to disease questions of a constitutional nature. As the purpose of your meeting does not appear to me to fall within that definition, I have referred the question to higher authority on receipt of whose reply, I shall communicate with you.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) C. W. E. ARBUTHNOT.

Second letter:—

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 4908 dated 7th instant, I have to inform you on instructions received, that Government cannot permit the meeting proposed by your League for to-morrow to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) C. W. E. ARBUTHNOT.

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

In view of the refusal of the authorities for permission to use the hall at the eleventh hour for the public meeting previously announced to be held at this place, the Committee has decided to hold the same public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road at the same time, 4 p.m. when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside, and amongst the speakers will be Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Maulana Shaukat Ali.

SALE OF FLAGS.

The public meeting will last for one hour after which if weather permits a monster procession will start by the leaders to go through the different localities of the city. As the Police Commissioner has refused to grant permission to play music in the procession, voldnteer corps who carry music are requested not to play the same.

Earlier in the day to-day the Youth volunteers will start from the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at 7 a.m. to sell "Bardoli Day Remembrance" Flags which the Committee has got specially made for the occasion. They will divide themselves into various batches to visit different localities.

At 12 in the noon, they will congregate in the University Gardens to cover the Fort area to sell the flags. After finishing Fort area they will return to Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road to sell the Flags at the public meeting at 4 p.m.

On Monday the volunteers visited the Mulji Jetha Market and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Natwarlal Keshawlal they were able to collect a sum of Rs. 688-7-0 from the Market. The total collection of the day come to Rs. 967-5-7.

KELLOG BRIAND UNDERSTANDING

MULTILATERAL ANTI-WAR TREATY

LONDON, June 10.

New York.—"The New York Times" publishes a message from Washington declaring that the basis of an understanding has been reached between Senator Kellogg and M. Briand for the multilateral anti-war treaty in which Senator Kellogg's two original proposals namely condemning war as instrument of national policy and pledging that the contracting powers will always seek a pacific solution of their difficulties are unchanged.—Reuter.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND

THEIR INNER WORKINGS

MR. HARTSHORN'S LIBEL OF TATAS

(BY ARTHUR FIELD).

LONDON, May 17.

The papers of the United Kingdom have attached great significance to the resolution of the Communists to run against some of the sitting officialist Labour members of Parliament at the next election. This proves that the Press is not so stupid as some crities would have us believe. For it is evident, on an examination of the Labour history here, that what is now a large and important political party had its origins in efforts no greater or more hopeful than those of the red element to-day. At the start the Labour Party secured little support against the old favourites of the trade union electorate, the Maudsleys, Burts, Fenwicks and Pickersgills, who were only Liberals. To supplant these misrepresenters of the working classes it was necessary to fight independently and risk the probable result of letting in unadulterated reactionaries in three-cornered contests. The cry against the Labour Party then was that they were "splitters," "Tory agents," in the pay of enemies of labour, and the like. But in the end they removed the old official control,—and replaced it by—another officialism of the same sort, which in its turn is challenged.

BOMBSHELL MANIFESTO.

The "Bristol Times" goes so far as to call the pronouncement of the Communist Party a "bombshell manifesto." The bomb has been long expected and long overdue; but, even so, bombshells lose none of their importance. The manifesto called for the needed funds for what it describes as a "genuine revolutionary fight." The constituencies of certain of the more prominent disciples of the policy of "expelling the reds from Labour" are marked down for special action. The following will certainly be opposed: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Sydney Webb, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. Stephen Walsh, Mr. Ammon, Mr. March, Messrs. Watts-Morgan, Morgan Jones, J. Vernon Hartshorn, Bromley, Hurrison, Watson, Sullivan and Miss Bondfield. Naturally, the North Battersea seat, occupied by the sole communist M.P., Mr. Saklatvala, will be defended with all the resources possible. There is, however, an appalling lack of funds for this work.

MR. HARTSHORN AND MR. SAKLATVALA.

The name of Mr., or rather the Right Honourable Vernon Hartshorn, returned unopposed for the Ogmore Vale division of Glamorgan County (Wales), is included in the list. Mr. Hartshorn has been criticised by all sorts of advanced Labour men, and he has now retorted by what purports to be a reply but is plainly a torrent of vituperation. He had a warm reception at Blaengarw on Tuesday night, when he spoke there, chiefly on the Simon Commission. When "question time" arrived, the radicals peppered him with questions. In reply he attacked Mr. Saklatvala. One question was why all parties were not asked to appoint representatives on the Commission. Hartshown replied that the only Member of Parliament of the red party was Mr. Saklatvala. According to "The South Wales News" of yesterday Mr. Hartshorn added: "Why! He is not fit to represent the Indians! He belongs to the greatest exploiters of Indian workers to be found in the country, and "he and his party" are degrading the workers in such a way that would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. Why should we go out of our way to appoint him on the Commission, when he has done nothing but attack the Labour Party?"

MORE INVECTIVE.

This false statement did not exhaust Mr. Hartshorn's venom-sac, as was shown when he was asked if he would meet Mr. Saklatvala on a public platform in argument. He replied: "If you think I am going to run about at the tail of Saklatvala you are making a mistake. I know he has been advising lodges in my constituency to kick me out because I am 'supporting International Capitalism.' There is no worse capitalist in the world than the Indian capitalist. You talk about strikes and lock-outs in India, but when you get into Bombay "it is not British Capital and not Britons" that are creating the present condition. The workers there are struggling against the Parsees, the Saklatvala crowd, who own the Mills. The Tatas, with whom Saklatvala was" (note the "was") "Associated, were known to be

THE WORST EMPLOYERS IN THE WORLD

and yet this is the man who sends around complaining about me 'supporting International Capitalism'. Any man who "Makes Charges" (!) against me, having regard to my record for the miners, ought to have "His neck wrung" for saying such things."

Acting on his principles of punishment, Mr. Hartshorn's vertebral column would be in dire jeopardy.

BAREFACED FALSEHOOD.

Our readers will appreciate the depths to which the Official Labour defenders and supporters of Simon have descended. If anyone is perturbed and offended that it falls to the lot of Reds to voice the truth and defend India, they should in fairness recognise that it is the reds alone, or nearly alone, who have stood up for the true Indian position and for full justice to the Indian point of view. Perhaps no apology is necessary for any man's opinions; but the reds can reasonably ask, where are your champions from among the Blues and the Pinks and the Yellow politicians?

The first plain falsehood of Mr. Hartshorn is in attempting to connect Saklatvala with any capitalist enterprise. Even if he were now an employee of a capitalist, he would not be responsible for the capitalist's labour policy. But, of course, he is not an employee of Tata, from which firm's staff he resigned soon after his entrance into parliamentary life. He had never been responsible for the policies of the Tata firm or family. When there were strikes in Tata's steel works at Jamshedpur or in the Tata Cotton Mills in Bombay, Saklatvala has unhesitatingly stood by the workers; and, at that time, this action was at considerable risk to his interests and those of his family. In those years of his employment in the Taat firm he issued manifsetos over his own name, defending Tata employees and all other Indian workers, in the English and in the Indian Press. He was instrumental in sending thousands of rupees to the workers, collected from international sources. And during all that period, "What did Hartshorn do for the Indian Workers?" History is silent on his noble acts in that cause.

The conditions of Labour in India are unutterably bad; it was for that reason that we who wished to help the Indian workers formed the Workers' Welfare League of India, and that Saklatvala at once became its Indian Secretary. Hartshorn did not come near us, then or since. His miners' organisation gave us, as an organisation, no assistance. He is of the Big Officials, who would not stir, would not act,—who ignored the collar work of the League and men like Saklatvala. This man, who ignored the appeals for the Indian workers, is the critic who in 1928 weeps for the poor Indian toilers and denounces Saklatvala for his callousness to their interests-

ATTEMPTS TO SECURE ACTION IN THE PAST.

About eight years ago the Workers' Welfare League went into Mr. Hartshorn's constituency. Saklatvala was invited to address a May Day demonstration in the Town Hall at Maesteg, the centre of that constituency. Mr. Hartshorn was himself chairman of that meeting. Did Saklatvala attack him, or talk of wringing his neck He confined his speech to a passionate appeal addressed to Mr. Hartshorn and his miner colleagues to join the W. W. L. I. and back up the Indian miners in the interests of the Welsh miners themselves. The appeal fell on deaf ears.

THE QUESTION OF THE TATA FIRM.

Let us get back to Tata's. One of the staunch trade union supporters of the Workers' Welfare League is and has always been Mr. Arthur Pugh, the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Confederation, past president of Congress and chairman of the General Council during the general strike. He is thoroughly familiar with the policy of the Tata firm. He cannot fail to entirely controvert, if queried, the outrageous misstatements of Mr. Hartshorn. He knows, as we do, that Tata's are reputed among all Indian industrialists to be the pioneers of welfare work in India. They have established commendable improvements and neither Saklatvala nor the writer has been blind to the value of their modern methods.

FAIRPLAY ALL ROUND.

May the day be far distant when advocates of Labour shall regard it as part of their policy to tell lies about capitalists. Red or no red, Saklatvala has never knowingly belied a man because he was outside the working classes. When we ask employers to act decently, we must recognise their efforts to comply, even if partial and imperfect. Tata's have done some good things, as even the most rabid antagonist, if he retains a shred of honour, must admit. Why should Saklatvala, simply because he once earned his bread from the Tata organisation, circulate falsehoods about it He leaves that to the so-called "honourable" (nay, right honourable) member of the Imperial Parliament.

EXPERT LABOUR ADVICE.

We all know that the Ratan Tata Foundation is carrying out research work in London relative to Labour problems, and that the results will be made applicable to their employees by the firm so far as this is possible in the Indian environment and in a world still ruled by competition. Tata's is the only firm, employing labour in India, that has set up an advisory committee in London to secure data for the amelioration of labour conditions in India.

The principal member of this Committee has been the Rt. Hon. Sydney Webb, Mr. Hartshorn's fellow Officialist and his ex-Ministerial colleague, the darling of that uncriticisable body, the First Labour Cabinet. If, after, inviting and acting upon Webb's advice of Inevitable Gradualness, Tata's are now "the worst employers in the world" it speaks very poorly for the ability of Labour leaders to do anything for the workers when the chance is offered to them. If Hartshorn were expressing an honest opinion, instead of scattering seeds of unkindness, he would now be attacking Mr. Sydney Webb and splitting away from the inefficient opportunists of Labour.

TATA'S DEFENCE.

Apart from that, this is a serious matter and may well have serious consequences for the loose-mouthed demagogue who sports the distinction of "Right Honourable." It is a malicious libel on a very important family and business institution in India, and has been made not merely by an individual but by a member of the Simon Commission on Indian Affairs.

ACTION IN INDIA.

It is a sad reflection that the Imperial Parliament is relying on such as he to tell it "The Truth About India."

If he fails to bring, as he must fail, any substantiating evidence of his charge that Tata's are the worst employers in the world, those with any sense of obligation or decency who have the power must cause his removal from the Commission.

It has been openly suggested that public meetings should be made in Bombay and other parts of India, calling the attention of the Prime Minister in England to the utter unfitness of Mr. J. Vernon Harcourt to function on the Commission and requesting his removal therefrom. An appeal is made to all Indians to take this matter up; on the ground, if on no other, that it demonstrates the unnatural and impossible nature of a Commission that investigates under such conditions, and with such a spirit.

NOT ALL SORT IN GOMORRAH.

We have spoken of good men and true in the very heart of the Official Labour Party, and we may add that Mr. Pugh is not the only honest man among these prominent figures. Although very far from "redness" of any sort, except red-bloodedness, strong Labour views find a sturdy champion in Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P. Not only before Indian audiences but on his return here, Mr. Mardy Jones has spoken up for the Indian people, and for all who speak for them. When the facts come out, it will astound the world to learn what persecution, pestering and threatening has been directed from certain quarters against Mardy Jones, with a view to making him abandon the true Indian view and adopt the pinchbeck Labourist imitation Indian policy. Indians should back up Mardy Jones and show their gratitude to him for his advocacy. It is possible to show it even without material recognition; there should be a stream of resolutions and votes of thanks addressed to the stalwart incorruptible at the House of Commons. What a contrast this man presents to some who talk big enough to start a Second French Revolution; but who are, in private, chiefly engaged in scotching the wheels of the Labour coach. Mardy Jones has fully investigated, and persuaded himself of the value of, the Workers' Welfare League, which Mr. Joshi forgot to re-appoint as the agent of his Trade Union Congress and afterwards remembered to get it discharged from that position in a committee meeting. Mardy Jones says "The League is making progress and it is making history." It had a remarkably successful delegate conference in London the other month, and on Saturday last held another one, nobly attended, in the huge Cory Hall, Cardiff. Mardy Jones addressed a slashing oration to the assembled delegates, who represented about a quarter-million of workers. Another one is to be held in June in Manchester.

POPULAR SUPPORT FOR INDIA.

Compare these really popular demonstrations, with hundreds of representatives of societies and associations, which are not reported in the Officialist Labour Press, with the meetings (often reported in not only the English but the Indian press as the "Voice of Britain") called by obscure alleged representatives of Indian opinion and attended by 20 persons, half Indian and half theosophist.

The attempt to keep the question in these small coteries, and to withdraw it from the active operations of powerful rank-and-file bodies, savours strongly of sabotage, and Indians should be on the alert for every such attempt to reduce their interests to nullity.

OPPONENTS OF THE LEAGUE.

We [illegible], but we fancy that the British Official Labour Party's jealousy and antagonism to the Workers' Welfare League of India, which resulted in the A. I. T. U. C. Committee throwing over the latter, has made Mr. Purcell, otherwise a good enough man, lukewarm if not opposed to that League. He had a recent contest for appointment as permanent representative on the Trade Union Congress from the Furnishing Trades Association. He was opposed by Mr. Tomkins, an unqualified supporter of the League, and at one time its secretary. The Association is, by the way, one of the strongest elements in the League. The result of the contest was the defeat of Mr. Purcell and the election of Mr. Tompkins. This may, perhaps, open the eyes of Mr. Joshi and others who rewarded the years of devoted work of the League for their Indian labour interests by ratting on it this year. They may believe us some day, when we tell them in all sincerity that there is a furious reaction against men who have been all right once, but have let themselves be made the parties to operations of an undesirable character.

OUR .P'S.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was in the year 1925 that in your editorial note dated 27th April you made out a strong case regarding the anomalies of the institution of J.P's, in Bombay. There is one sentence in the article which I am tempted to quote and it is as follows: "Before the advent of the Non-Co-operation, movement with its ban on Government distinctions most of the J.P's, however, were held in esteem by their respective communities." This was too true to be contradicted. The state of things has rapidly changed into degeneration and some of the men who are at present on the list feel that it would be much better to be out of the list than to be in it. The papers, both English and Vernacular, have been shouting out that some of the selections that are being made are not only unfair but outrageously wrong. Simply because a father happens to be 'somebody' his son must get a J.Pship. Your correspondent "M. P." is quite right in saying that some mere boys just out of their teens 'Chokras' have been made J.P's! If one turns to the list one finds that there are whole families including ladies that are appointed J. P's wholesale. I have noted names of persons of crippled means—on the verge of bankruptcy gracing the list of our J. P's. One has only to glance through the list published in the Bombay Government Gazette! As recently as 1926 the subject was thrashed out by one of the leading papers of Asia in special articles contributed to its column and also in an Editorial note but Government appear to be deaf or listless. It is maintained that they have appointed a 'special committee' but what do the members of the Special Committee do? The ex-Sheriffs and Sheriffs by virtue of their position in the Committee have seen their children promoted—Heaven knows for what services. It cannot be denied that Government sometimes finds itself in an awkward situation when the Knights' recommend persons, who are subsequently found to be thoroughly undeserving and the list gets swelled up to be exposed to ridicule and mockery by those who are outside the fold of the list. Various suggestions have been made by public as well as the newspapers but Government, unfortunately, do not take any notice of their suggestions and one of these days they will find the blunders they are making year after year in appointing all and sundry. True, during the days when the Selection Committee was limited there was a cry that only those that were recommended by the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner or the Collector were accepted by Government. It may be correct and though it is not suggested that the same procedure should be reverted to, yet it will not be denied that names recommended with just an exception here and an exception there, were more or less all deserving ones. The Committee as enlarged is making a hopeless muddle year after year—it is time that Government will revise their resolution and appoint a small committee of officials who in their official capacity have the means to know who is who. J. Pship is purely a Government gift and let it go to those who fully deserve it. There is no Committee for conferring personal distinctions like Rao Bahadurship and other titles. Government have rightly kept the power to themselves in this direction. I do not mean to say Government in this connection is alone committing any errors. When mis-directed we often see persons by all means undeserving at once elevated. Do we not find persons merely juniors in the ranks of J. Ps. because they happen to be chums of Knights, Bahadurs or Ministers and members of swell clubs at once made Rao Bahadurs for their honorary magisterial work. Elderly persons senior in age and by all means more capable are deliberately set aside by Government to make room for such rich youthful parvenus—Is it not scandalous, J. Pship involves a good many responsibilities and as such it is absolutely necessarry that it should be Government who should alone appoint J. Ps with the assistance of their own officers. The blame lies at the door of Government who seem to be totally indifferent in this matter. May I request you, Mr. Editor, to throw open your columns in this matter for unless there is an intensive agitation matters are not likely to be amended. You will be doing a great service to the public by raising your powerful voice.—Yours, etc.

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MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS

In adjourning the Birthday Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan Saheb said in the course of his speech:—

In closing this Session of the Representative Assembly, I should like to make a few observations in reply to some of the many criticisms and suggestions that have been made in the course of the discussions.

Criticism has been levelled against Government in regard to expenditure on establishments, especially on salaries of superior officers. I shall give a few figures which should convince the House that this criticism is wholly unfounded.

EXPENDITURE AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

When the total revenue was a little over a crore of rupees in 1881, expenditure on establishments including the salaries of officers was about Rs. 41 lakhs. The present level of revenue and establishment charges is about Rs. 356 lakhs and Rs. 148 lakhs, respectively. The proportion of establishment charges to total revenue is about 41 per cent., which is almost the same as it was 48 years ago.

Let me take another set of figures for comparison. About ten years ago, the total revenue was Rs. 313 lakhs and the expenditure on salaries was about Rs. 26 lakhs and that on subordinate establishment Rs. 92 lakhs. According to the Budget of next year, the total expenditure on salaries is about half a lakh of rupees 'less' than what it was at the beginning of the decade, while the expenditure on subordinate staff has increased by about Rs. 23 lakhs. Speaking generally, the salaries of most of the high officers of the State, not excluding the Dewan, stand at no higher figure than they did 45 years ago when the revenues of the State were less than a third of what they are to-day and the purchasing power of the rupee was nearly three times as much. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I express the view that economy in salaries is an un-economical policy.

Emphasis was rightly laid in the course of the discussions on the importance of primary education, improvement of villages, and the need for more and better communications. Let me assure the House, especially those members of it coming from the outlying parts of the State, that Government are in entire agreement with all that they said about these questions.

It is not often realised that a considerable and increasing proportion of our revenues is being set apart for these and analogous objects. The allotment for primary education, including buildings, training institutions and scholarships, accounts for 4 per cent. of our total revenue, while the total expenditure on all grades of education comes to 14 per cent. For medical relief and public health, the provision made for the budget year shows an increase of 10 per cent. over that of the current, as I stated in my opening remarks. Besides, more than Rs. 70,000 has been set apart for medical buildings. Our expenditure on irrigation is about 4 per cent. of our total expenditure and is appreciably higher than the corresponding proportion in British Idnia.

RURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As regards rural improvement and communications, it is scarcely to be expected that these could be financed solely or even largely from State revenues. In relinquishing mohatarfa revenue and the proceeds of Local Fund General in favour of local bodies, it was hoped that these bodies would take up Government work in right earnest. The Village Panchayets have already at their credit a sum of about 8 lakhs and a real beginning ought to be possible even with a limited grant from Government.

We all wish to see these services more amply provided for, but unhappily wishes cannot be translated in this hard world always and immediately into acts. One has to reconcile what is desirable with what is possible. You need, I hope, no assurance from me that every effort is being and will be made to do what you so greatly desire and what Government also desire very keenly.

CLEVEREST CONVICTS AR THE

An Ex-Warden writes to the "New York Herald Paris Edtin."

As a class, the forgers mong the prisoners are probably the cleverest of all. Of all the innumerable devices used by them, one trick of a convict I knew well strikes me as being the slickest. First, he would obtain a job with a firm which paid by check. When he got his first pay check he would go to the bank on which it was drawn, take it to the cashier and ask him to O. K. it.

When the cashier asked for identification he would show a letter or other material relating to his position. Thereupon, following the practice in all banks, the cashier would O.K. the check and the man would take it to the paying teller to be cashed. In a few weeks, of course, the cashier and teller would recogniza him, so that the former would O.K. the check prefunctorily and tell him that thereafter he could take it directly to the teller to be cashed. This was the chance for which he had been waiting. Racing to a convenient room which he had hired in the neighborhood, he would raise the check from $20 to $2,800, hurry back to the bank and it to the teller. The latter would glance at the back, see that it was properly O.K.'d and cash it as a matter of course.

When this prisoner reached the institution it was found that he was in bad health, so the deputy warden assigned him to the prison farm. Several months later it was found that a pal of his was secreting checks under a stone on the farm so that our friend could apply his genius in raising them. The congederate would then "shove" the checks and send a part of the proceeds to the prisoner to help lift the monotony of prison life.

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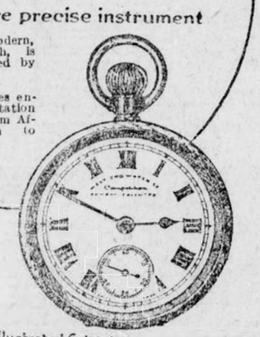

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AMERICA'S LITTLE WAR

SANDINO AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

"HEROIC NICARAGUA PATRIOT"

Mr. John J. Holmes Editor of "Unity" the well-known American weekly journal writes in the latest issue of this journal.

"This fellow, Sandino, down in Nicaragua, seems to be a slippery customer. If he is a brigand, he is a clever brigand; if he is an heroic patriot, he is at least as able as was George Washington in the dark days of the American Revolution. Certainly he is most embarrassing to American officialdom. One would think that the administration would have given up the hazardous business of making prophecies about the collapse of Sandino's rebellion. Yet only the other day, Secretary of the Navy Wilbur, fatuous as ever, solemnly announced that Sandino had abandoned Nicaragua and escaped across the frontier to some neighbouring country. No sooner had this announcement from official sources been duly circulated through the country, than the news suddenly broke that Sandino had captured a group of American mines in Nicaragua, and incidentally in the fracas had killed some innocent Americans. It's a wonderful campaign that is being conducted in Nicaragua under the Stars and Stripes! More and more good American blood is spilled, more and more good American reputation ruined, more and more good American ideals flouted, and Sandino is as free a man and as successful a military commander as ever. For all our regret at the needless, indeed criminal loss of American lives, we have to confess to a growing admiration for the ability, courage, and sacrifice of this heroic Nicaraguan patriot. We are reminded of the famous statement of the venerable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, in the English House of Commons, when he heard of the resistance of the American colonists to British arms. "The gentlemen tell us," said the great statesman, "that America is obstinate; that America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted."

ROCKEFELLER FUND 11,223,124 DOLLARS

SPENT IN 1927

New York.—Expenditure of $11,-223,124 in the calendar year 1927 has been reported by the Rockefeller Foundation, the principal activity being aid in the Mississippi flood area, where funds, experts and organization methods went to help eighty-five countries and six Seats. The report was made public by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the foundation.

In the Mississippi region the foundation last year gave $200,000 and is continuing donations. It opened a health station in Indianola, where experts directed the work, while young medical and nursing students were recruited to carry out the relief and sanitation programme.

In London the foundation gave $2,000,000 to complete the sum needed for land in the Bloomsbury district, adjoining the British Museum, where, on an eleven-acre site, a university centre is to be built.

Maintaining its interest in nursing schools and departments of nursing, the foundation aided the Yale University School of Nursing, and other schools.

In all parts of the world medical schools obtained funds for endowment, buildings, land, operation. Nineteen institutions were aided in fourteen countries.

In China the foundation continued its close relationship with the Peking Union Medical College. The medical staff and its nursing division performed important work in the care of wounded during the Chinese civil war at the request of Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

The foundation helped Brazil to maintain precautionary measures against yellow fever and continued studies of that disease in West Africa, on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria. It had a part, too, in malaria control demonstrations or surveys in eight Southern States and in eleven foreign countries.—"New York Herald" (Paris Edition.)

YOUTH LEAGUE PLAN TO DRAW NATIONS CLOSER TOGETHER

DELEGATES FROM NEARLY ALL LANDS

Frankfort.—For years there has been a very definite Youth Movement on foot in Central Europe, and since last year this movement has been extended over the world with world peace and understanding as its main aim, Last year there was a big conference at Freusburg. This summer the Weltjugendliga (World Youth League) will hold a conference in Holland. Delegates from all youth organizations will be present. Almost all nations will be represented. It has been the aim to combine all creeds, races, religions, political views under one head with the goal of a better understanding. Anarchists will work for peace side by side with Monarchists.

The group in charge of the conference is made up of some twenty men purposely picked from every political division. There will be a great number of preliminary conferences—Chemin des Dames, French; Hanover, German, prior to the conference to be held in the Chateau d'Eerde at Ommen, Holland, August 17-26. The English French and German committees are issuing pamphlets describing the purpose of these conferences.

The conference at Freusburg last summer formulated a political creed after endless debate. This represents the combined understanding of French, German, English, American, South American, Japanese and Chinese student representatives. The two following paragraphs are typical:

"All races must be given full power of self-government. The white races have no right to rule the yellow races. Friendly relations between the youth of the yellow and the white races can alleviate the tension which has been so evident hitherto.

"The League of Nations is no end in itself. It is merely a means to an end whereby legal and financial problems of the world can be straightened out and discussed. The military sanction which the League has is an eminent danger to world peace and should not be considered too seriously by the youth of the morld. Members of the League should be elected from their various countries to be true representatives of the aims of their respective nations."—"New York Herald" (Paris Edition.)

THE INDIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

GREETINGS FROM SRI RAMA KRISHNA MATH

Swami Shradha Chaitya of the Sri Rama Krishna Math writes to Sadhu T. L. Vaswani from Delhi:—"This movement of the Order of Young India is in the right direction and I have full sympathy with it. God willing I have a mind to join a session of a couple of months at the Shakti Ashram at Rajpur (Dehradun). Your book on 'Sri Rama Krishna" is a simply illuminating pamphlet. It is really a masterpiece. May the Lord of Love bless you and your Youth Movement with long life and success."

THREE NEW CENTRES.

Recently Sadhu T. L. Vaswani addressed three enthusiastic meetings in Sukkur Rohri and Old Sukkur on the "Bharat Yuvak Sangha: a call to the nation's youth" with the result that in every one of these three places a centre of the Sangha was started. At Rohri Mr. Tulsidas, President of the Municipal Corporation, kindly consented to be the President of the Sangha Centre. The Managing Committee of each Centre consists of Hindu and Muslim members. In every one of his addresses Vaswani emphasised that the Youth Movement was a Movement of Fellowship, placing humanity above caste and creed and that the coming religion was a religion of service and sacrifice. At the Sunday class held at the Old Sukkur Yuvak Sangha, Sadhu Vaswani spoke on "Buddha, the Light of Asia."

THE SHAKTI ASHRAM.

Prof. Earnest Horrwitz of New York is delivering a series of most stimulating addresses on International Politics and Culture at the Shakti Ashram, Rajpur, Classes in Yogic Asans, Paranayam, Muscle-control exercises, lathi, swimming, dietatics, physiology etc. etc., are being regularly conducted. The Opening Ceremony of the second session was enthusiastically celebrated by the members. Sadhu T. L. Vaswani, who had been to Karachi recently to preside over the Sind Youth Conference, returned to Rajpur on the 9th June. On account of a few local showers, the whether here has become very pleasant and enjoyable. The number of students is increasing everyday and they are coming from different parts of the country.

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NO FURTHER "SOPS" FROM COMMISSION.

SECRET PROCESSES IN SEALED CHAMBER

RAGING STORM IN LABOUR PARTY

MR. HARTSHORN IN DEEP WATERS

WESTMINSTER, May 24.

The London Correspodent of "The Hindu" writes:—

For several weeks past the members of the Indian Statutory Commission have been pursuing their investigation in sealed chambers at the Law Courts, where Sir John Simon a tany rate finds the atmosphere quite congenial. We are allowed to know nothing of the secret processes by which the Commissioners are preparing the ground for the new Indian Constitution upon which Parliament will have to pass judgment two years hence.

Yesterday, however, the Secretaries were instructed to isue a communique, which is very parsimonious in the information it conveys. It is nothing more thann an itinerary, giving a list of the places at which the Commissioners intend to hold court during their second tour in India and the approximate dates for these sittings. This time-table has doubtless appared in your columns already.

The remainder of the announcement is of a purely negative character, namely, that the Commission has nothing more to say about the scheme of procedure already proposed, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners "provides a suitable basis for co-operation". This must be taken to mean that no further sops will be offered for the placation of Nationalist objectors, who will now be left to do their worst. Sir John Simon and his colleagues are credited with having made up their minds to go full steam ahead in the hope that, as time goes on, the more squeezable malcontents in India will be brought under the Commission's umbrella.

VERNON HARTSHORN IN TROUBLE.

It is of interest to note that one of its members, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, is getting into rater deep waters in consequence of some recent utterances of his. The Indian Chamber of Commerce has protested against the comments which he made upon Indian employers of labour at a meeting in his constituency on the 8th May. What he said as to the treatment of the workers by these firms has been denounced by the Chamber as unjustified and unjustifiable. Complaints as to these unfair charges have also been addressed to the Prime Minisster, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, on the ground that a man who gives vent to such intemperate views shows himself incapable of coming to an imphartial conclusion on matters referred to the Statutory Commission. The latter body is requested to dissociate itself publicly from the statements attributed to Mr. Hartshorn.

The firm of Messrs, Tata: Limited, have gone a step further by issuing a writ for libel against Mr. Hartshorn, annd that being so any further comments on this particular controversy must be postponed.

But the hon. member for Ogmore finds himself assailed from the other end of the gallery as well. He has taken great umbage at the criticisms made upon the Simon Commission by other Labour speakers in South Wales, and he is especially angry with Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P., on account of what he has said at meetings held under the auspices of the Worker's Welfare League for India. The controversy between the two men has been carried to the Labour Party at Westminster, and there is said to have been a lively debate on the subject at Tuesday's meeting of that body.

The rank and file of the Labour Party are not at all pleased with the way in which this Commission business has been handled, and it is only the strong hand and commanding influence of Mr. MacDonald which has checked an open revolt. There is a keen feeling on the back benches that the principles of the party in regard to India have been seriously compromised by the identification of its representatives with the policy of the Tory Government. The information which Mr. Mardy Jones M. Thurtle, and Mr. Fenner Brockway have brought back fom India has made many members of the Opposition feel very uncomfortable about whole situation. The Front Bench is doing its best to maintain discipline, but there may yet be a formidable rumpus about the Commission before we are through with it.

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RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 6.)

necessarily entail monopoly and it is likely that competition of indigenous enterprises which are almost certain to develop through such a policy and through the extinction of foreign monopoly may rather bring down freight rates. The experience of Japan confirms this view. When the first Navigation Encouragement Act was promulgated in Japan in 1896 granting general navigation subsidies to all Japanese owners of steamers on certain conditions and in order to protect the infant merchant service from foreign competition and encourage Japanese shipping and shipbuilding industries, several new ocean lines sprang up so that no monopoly resulted from Governmental aid to shipping. (See "Trade and Industries in Japan" by S. Uyehara, p. 239.) The consequences of reservation in India are not likely to be dissimilar. Besides, there is always a salutary check on enhancement of freight rates in India by shipping companies owing to the alternative route offered by railways who are a keen competitor. Even assuming for the sake of argument that freight rates would be slightly enhanced in the initial stages, such enhancement is on a par with increase in price of a commodity as a result of protection to its indigenous product and may be necessary for establishing an infant industry.

(To be continued.)

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OUR GREATEST NEED

(Continued from page 6.)

tribute of admiration and respect from any nation. An intimate history of the Jats and the Marathas, the Gurkhas and the Rajputs will furnish us in full detail, the true idea of the valour and bravery of these martial tribes. History supplies us with Napoleonic wars, and the fire and sword Napoleon carried throughout the length and breadth of Europe with the help and assistance of his French soldiers. Now what these French soldiers were to Napoleon the Marathas were to Shivaji. All these races have at one time or other done their duty towards their country and their King, and have rightly earned the applause and approval of their countrymen. Book after book has been published giving us a perfect picture of the many qualities of head and heart of these warlike races. No one can question their enthusiasm, energy, ardour, bravery, valour and, over and above all, their patriotism towards their Motherland. The recent world-war bore testimony to the qualities of Indian soldiers and we ask the same question that haunted us at the commencement: "What pressure is there above us that keeps us down always, and does not permit us to raise our head?" The answer is that with us in every individual that sense of public responsibility and a high sense of public moral duty are not so developed as they ought to be. In every phase of national evolution a sort of selfishness and greed figures prominently.

INTELLECTUAL DOMAIN.

Now let us survey the intellectual domain. Here also our own literature has ennobled us for years and years, and our ancient architecture has left us immortal glory and deathless fame. Our countrymen at large though saddled by perpetual calamities, misfortunes and hardships have continued to produce such giants of thoughts, words and actions that any nation would be rightly proud of them. In India of modern times when every one desires to imbibe the waters of Western Science, Culture and Art our country has produced a Dadabhai, a Pherozeshah, a Gokhale, a Wacha, a Behramji Malabari, a Surendranath Banerjee, a Ranade, a Tagore, a Tyebjee, a Sayani, whose names are household words to all India. Then what hinders us in our progress as a nation in spite of our intellectual capacity? The same thing. A feeling of a high want of sense of public responsibility and moral duty of an individual owards the whole community.

(To Be Continued).

GHATKOPAR-KIROL MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, has vigorously undertaken to supply every sort of fecility in sanitation to the general public of Ghatkopar. Roads have been efficiently repaired and sufficient attention is being paid to clean them regularly. This is solely due to the assiduous work of the members who are devoting their spare time in visiting every part of the suburb.

No doubt the above has considerably advanced the physical point of view but the lack of literary supply for the mental development in such a well developed and rich suburb is really deplorable. Some efforts in this direction had been made by the previous board but upto now no practical result ensued.

No doubt some faint literary supply is being rendered by the existing library managed by the Youngmen's Association to the public but the existence of the same cannot be guaranteed for a long time as the funds to meet the expenses of the library are inadequate. It is reported that a letter was addressed by the members of the managing committee to the municipality for the utilisation of the granted sum for the efficient supply of literature to the public. The reply given by the Municipality was unsatisfactory.

If the Municipality of Ghatkopar either give some grant to the existing Library or esfablish a new one by amalgamating it with the present one it would considerably do good to the public in literary field to develop the mental faculties. I hope the members of the Municipality will lend their attention to my humble appeal.

—Yours, etc.,

"JAYSUKH".

SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

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Original thoughts gleaned from the master scientists and inventors of the world, *no scissors and paste here please.*

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A STRUGGLE FOR FAME

SIR HALL CAINE'S EARLY LIFE

A STORY TELLER AND A NOVELIST

Fame meant a long uphill climb for the veteran novelist, who has just attained the age of 75. He gives a striking and stimulating account of his early struggles and disappointments in "The Sunday Chronicle."

"I shall never forget," he says, "those weary rounds of the publishers, and those hopes which never seemed destined to be fulfilled." But he won through to triumphant success in the end.

The public is a jolly good fellow! I say this because celebrating my 75th birthday a few days ago, I have had evidence of its long memory and its kind-heartedness.

Looking back it seems a lifetime ago that I begin writing. It is a lifetime, for it is 46 years since I handled a copy of my first book fresh from the press. This was a book called "Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti." I took it up a few days ago and read it through for the first time since I wrote it.

THE "NOVELIST" FEELING.

It was a strange experience hearing one's own voice speaking across the gulf of so many years. And as I read it the conviction was borne home upon me that I have never written anything better since.

"Somehow, long before I got a book published, I always knew I was going to be a novelist. I cannot say how, but I felt it. First, however, I had to serve an apprenticeship to journalism, and it was as the representative of a Liverpool paper that I first came to London."

There for a time I did book reviewing and other work. In those days publishers did not send round books to provincial newspapers for review as they do now, and at first I had an awful job getting hold of copies.

The custom among papers then was to save up the reviews and publish them all together at Bank Holidays and other holiday times. How I got over my difficulty was by promising a publisher that he should have a review of a certain book the day after it was published.

I was in the country, where I was staying at the time, when I got the copy. I took the train up to London at once reading the book on the way. When I got to my rooms I sat down and wrote two columns which appeared in my paper the next day. After that they began to send me the books!

NO MASS PRODUCTION.

Writing has never been an easy task to me. A great writer of our time once told me: "I never write unless I must—I don't like the job well enough." Well, I always liked writing, but I never developed that easy facility for it that some other writers seem to enjoy. Perhaps—I don't know—I ought to be grateful for that.

After all my years of working my name only appears on the covers of twelve books! But this does not by any means represent the amount of writing they took, for I had to re-write all of them about five times before I sent them to the publisher.

That means I have written nearly sixty books!

Eventually, it worked out at the rate of one book every three years, so I was never a mass-production novelist. It was hard work all the time. But I enjoyed it; I enjoyed the work of creating something that would give people pleasure.

I very soon found that the writing of fiction which was to be of any account was not a calling I could share with any other occupation. I realised that I would never write a novel of any real merit so long as I remained a full-time journalist.

MY FIRST NOVEL.

Having no money I had got married, as young men often do who can scarcely afford to keep a wife. Therefore, my position, if I liberated myself from journalism, was the more serious, for it was risking a regular income against a chance. However, I compromised by asking my editor to reduce my salary and let me put in less time on the paper.

I wanted him to do this so that I should have more leisure for devoting myself to the form of literary work which was nearer my heart.

It was the first request of the kind that he had ever had in his experience, and it confounded him. He thought I had gone mad. But when I had explained the situation he had no qualms about doing what I wanted.

With more time on my hands I wrote and published my first novel. It was a proud moment. For not only was it the realisation of an ambition, but it was my beginning as a professional novelist.

But before this I had no easy path to tread. In London life was terribly lonely before I married. Fortunately, I never had to undergo the awful penury that many other writers since become famous had to endure. But it was bad enough.

I used to walk the streets persuading myself that I was studying life. Actually I was fighting off the terrible loneliness that gripped me. Night after night I did this seeking to get away from myself and dreaming dreams.

Then I would go to the police courts. I didn't write anything; I just stored up the types I saw in my head. I got some wonderfully vivid glimpses of life there, and perhaps ten years later I put them in a book.

At that time I was living in two rooms, and I was by no means comfortably off. I used to go out and buy my food in a market close by and cook it myself over a stove at home. I didn't mind that—if only it hadn't been so lonely.

Other literary men had far worse struggles than I had. I know that. They had to endure all the different shades of poverty, and they had to wait far longer than I for recognition. It is not that I was the better man, but that I was the luckier.

THE WEARY ROUND.

I shall never forget those weary rounds of the publishers and those hopes which never seemed destined to be fulfilled. I got rebuffs—many of them. Some people wouldn't look at my work, but I always felt that some day I should be successful.

"And then gradually the public began to discover me. Publishers who previously had turned me down began clamouring for my work. After years of fumbling with the keys of the door I had managed to turn the lock and enter. At last I had begun to win recognition as a story-teller."

What are the experiences of a writer's life? I have had many—and some odd, some touching, others comic. Some I could not talk about; they are too intimate and dear to me. Others just happened to me as they might have happened to anyone.

I remember once an action was brought against me by a well-known literary man who sought an injunction against me to restrain me using a certain title on one of the Royal books with which I was connected at that time.

But the action never came to anything for, as a matter of fact, the title was chosen by the Queen herself. They couldn't very well take that into court.

There is one incident which I recall which, perhaps, touched me more than anything, for it showed that as a story teller I could tell myself that I had come very near to life.

Not long after the publication of my first Manx novel I picked up my newspaper and was astonished to read reports of a murder which not only seemed to contain a number of the incidents of my story, but also to reproduce the very spirit of it.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A young man, who was not really bad but reckless, had taken his young wife out to Canada. There they settled in a lonely place close to the edge of a forest. Some time later the young husband asked a close friend in England to come out and join them.

What happened in that little community of wife, husband, and friend never fully transpired. But one day the husband and the friend were seen going together into the forest. Only the husband emerged.

Some time later the body of the friend was found. The husband was arrested, tried, and sentenced to death.

FROM CONDEMNED CELL.

Shortly after the execution I was surprised to receive a letter from an official in the Ministry of Justice in Ottawa. In this he said that he had visited the condemned man on several occasions while he lay awaiting execution. He had also provided him with certain books.

My correspondent then disclosed that a few days before the day fixed for the execution the condemned man had said that, when passing through London, he had heard of a novel which he would like to read. He could not remember the title or the author's name. But he said it was a book about a young fellow, not a bad sort, who killed his dearest friend and then made good and died splendidly.

DOOMED MAN'S GRATITUDE.

It was my book he had read, and the official brought him a copy. He spent his last days in reading it. Then on the morning on which he was to die he wrote a letter, a copy of which my correspondent enclosed:—

"7 a.m.—I have just finished that novel, sitting up all night to do so. God bless you. It has strengthened me for the end."

Reading that letter I forgot the sleepless nights my book had cost me.

THE MIND OF THE GERMAN

A STAUNCH AND LOYAL FRIEND

NOTHING INTERESTS HIM SO MUCH AS PHILOSOPHY.

Before the war the German was looked upon as romantic, sentimental, a musical genius; and, latterly, as an egoist, a materialist, an Imperialist and a Mittel European. The war changed many such views and substituted other attributes, easily remembered. Since the war a change has come over him, and outside nations have not been sure just what he stands for. Help in determining this is given by Lion Feuchtwanger, the German novelist, author of "Jew Suss," published in America under the title "Power," who gives a picture of the post-war German in the London "Daily Express." He begins by saying that the seventy million people who live within the rather narrow confines of his country "vary in almost every essential characteristic." Furthermore:

"They are distinct from one another in facial type, in figure, dress, and mode of living. They have different aims, different ideals, and different standards of existence.

"There are men of the plains, men of the hills, men of the sea; a pre-war generation and a post-war generation."

THE MOST AMERICAN CITY.

Twenty million Germans dwell in forty-seven towns with populations of more than 100,000, we are told. The other fifty million live out on the land or in small settlements. German newspapers, he declares, since they are issued in the cities, "will not help you one jot to find the German character." So what follows needn't stir our own national self-importance:

"There is much talk in Germany just now of what is known as 'Sachlichkeit'—'thingliness,' a practical realism which insists on getting down to the brass tacks of life. Berlin is fond of calling itself the most American city in Europe. It is 'the thing' to laugh at enthusiasms and force down emotions to the sphere of things measurable and real.

"Quantity is the great intoxicant; figures and statistics are life's delight.

"As soon, however, as you pass beyond the newspapers and literary coteries, and leave the great city of Berlin, you find that all this Americanism is external. It is paint; a modish pose which has no bearing on the true character of the nation.

"You will hear a great deal said of organization and typification; of a striving to submerge the individual in the mass, and of the sharply uniform discipline of German sport.

"From this it is but a short road that leads to the discovery of a militaristic spirit. Only—it is the wrong road.

"Of course, there are countless militant individuals in a population of seventy millions. The heritag eof some persons in civilization and civilizing energy is 50,000 or 100,000 years junior to that of others; therefore it is less developed.

"You must remember, too, that it is part of the nature of bellicose spirits to set up a hullabaloo while others remain quiet. Do not, therefore, mistake the braying of the 200,000 children of the jungle for the voice of the seventy millions.

"If you want to find a factor common to every German, a dominant characteristic in terms of which you can calculate all his other peculiarities, you had best turn to his bourgeois idealism.

"Yes, despite all his shrieking protestations of Americanism there is still a wealth of religion and metaphysical speculation in the German."

Surprize may follow Herr Feuchtwanger's next assertion—that politics "do not appeal to the German, foreign affairs leave him cold, and the class-war interests him little." Then—

"He is easy to rule so long as there is some sort of order and organization about the governmental system. Even things that go definitely against the grain with him—as, for instance, the present administration of justice in Germany, which has become incurably subject to political considerations—he will accept and tolerate with greater patience than any other European people.

"But he must have system, a conception—even if this consist only of verbal abstractions—to feed his everlasting hunger for philosophy.

"In this he is a pedant. Hence his predilection for prescriptions, print, things divided up into class A, B, and C, and the magistrate state.

"The German is slow and ponderous. He loves the circuitous route. His eyes are not fixt continuously on the goal. The road itself is his joy.

"He loves to meditate to set up problems for himself, and to fuss about with them. He likes to put questions; the answers are of comparatively small importance.

"It is among fragments—so to speak—that he feels thoroughly at home. He adores allotment colonies, wireless music, canaries, and general reflections on the life of his neighbours.

"It is strange to hear grown-up men singing sentimental songs in unison, and to see harvest festivals being held in the heart of the city, when some good burgher has managed to raise two pears and a couple of rabbits on his square yard of land.

"This, however, is only the most banal expression of a profoundly lyrical disposition. The musical feeling of the German is right down deep within him. It is surprizingly sure and swift to condemn the cheap and inartistic.

"He has little love of pomp, but great sympathy for well-produced drama. His craving for culture is constant, hard to satisfy, and often rather pedantic.

"As the authorities do not meet this desire sufficiently only 1.4 per cent. of Germany's students come of working-class families—the German has built up for himself more people's high-schools, people's libraries, and people's theatres than any other nation.

"German literature is not light and pleasant, but the Germans write and read more books than any other people under the sun. Their scientific literature is more theoretic than practical—it is twice as comprehensive as that of any other race, and is absorbed not merely by a narrow circle of scholars, but by the whole country.

"The German inquires 'Why?' and 'Wherefore?' oftener and with greater insistence than any other nation. Less frequently than others he asks 'What for?' and even then he does not press overhard for an answer.

"Despite his lip-parade of practical realism and his much-talked-of business instinct, the German is a fundamentally reflective being. He is slow to the point of awkwardness, kindly, heavy-mannered, contemplative, and reliable.

"He is not the sort of man with whom one could easily fall in love, but yet he is of a kind that, when you have once made friends with him, friends you will remain."

Besides his "Jew Suss" (Power), Herr Feuchtwanger is the author of "The Ugly Duchess," a tragic narrative of the fourteenth-century Holy Roman Empire.

THE PADROADO

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the text of the agreement between the Holy See and Portugal, regarding the Padroado in India, would you kindly give the hospitality of your paper for a few remarks and questions?

(1) Are Vengurla Malwan, Sawantwadi, North Kanara, etc., released from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa? Nothing is said respecting them.

(2) Article III. of the agreement says the Archbishop of Bombay shall be alternately of Portuguese and British nationality. 'Ergo' no Indian, save a Goan, because as Portuguese subject he is called a "Portuguese," can aspire to the mitre. Is this so, and if so, cannot necessary modification be made, say, within six months hence? Only the Portuguese parish-priests of the churches of St. Francis Xavier and the Gloria can be Private Chamberlains to the Pope. 'Ergo' British subjects cannot be parish-priests of these churches nor hope for titles, whereas Portuguese subjects can be parish-priests of all churches. Is this not partiality?

(3) Article V. The clergy of the Portuguese parishes shall likewise continue to be Portuguese. What does the term "Portuguese," express, imply and mean here? Why should then parish-priests of non-Portuguese parishes not be non-Portuguese only?

(4) Article VI says, 'interalia,' that as regards the Sees of Cochin and Mylapur, the President of the Portuguese Republic shall present officially the name of the candidate, "if there be no difficulties of a political character regarding him. Italics are mine. Cochin and Mylapur being in British India, why should this proviso have been stipulated?—Yours, etc.,

PERPLEXED.

ANTI-DRY GROUP PLANS TO ATTACK 18TH AMENDMENT.

TEN LAWYERS TO ASSAIL CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AS USURPATION OF RIGHTS

New York.—Preliminary steps of a movement to reopen the attack on the Eighteenth Amendment before the Supreme Court have been taken by the National Constitutional Liberty League for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuviller, the chairman, has been authorized to appoint a committee of ten lawyers to determine the method and point of attack. This step came after it had been agreed that the way to make the fight was through court action rather than through an attempt to get the Amendment repealed or the Volstead Act modified.

While it was thought wise to begin the preparation of the case, the concensus was that the suit ought not to be filed until the complexion of the court had changed. Assemblyman Phelps declared it was "useless to proceed until there was more Wet sentiment on the bench, as the members, being human, have predilections that must subconsciously influence their decisions."

Connecticut, being the only State that has not ratified the Amendment nor challenged it before the court, was favoured as the one that ought to initiate the new action, but there was a difference of opinion as to the particular legal point that should be made the basis of the suit. Mr. Henry Allan Johnson proposed the ground that the State had been denied the Republican form of government guaranteed by the Constitution to each State. Mr. Henry W. Jessup, constitutional lawyer and former surrogate, thought such an attack would fail and ventured that action might be started by the State ordering Federal Prohibition agents to leave.—Paris edition "New York Herald."

BRITISH WAR POLITICIANS

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S BOOK

London, Saturday.—Somewhat after the fashion of the man who, after being involved in a street accident, is supposed to sit up and inquire blankly, "What hit me?" the British public since 1918 has been avidly devouring books of war memoirs in order to find out, if possible, how it all happened.

As might have been expected, it was men of comparatively small calibre who first decided that the time had come to speak out. This period provided such fine studies in emotion at C. E. Montague's "Disenchantment" or Philip Gibbs'. "Now it Can Be Told" but Mr. Churchill's "World Crisis" was the first narrative by one really sharing the inner circle of British policy. Mr. Churchill naturally wrote as a participant in the events he described.

This week there was published a book by one of the few men who was close enoguh to the centre of affairs to enable him to speak with undoubted but detached—authority and who, without occupying cabinet rank, nevertheless took a very prominent part in the game of war politics. He is Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian by birth, and during the early part of the war, better known as Sir Max Aitken. Writes the Paris Edition of the "New York Herald." His book, "Politicians and the War," gives the British public its first real opportunity to assess the political leadership of Great Britain from 1914 to 1916.

While extracts of the book were being published serially in the author's own newspapers, an English businessman remarked to the writer of this despatch that he did not think such things should be published. When asked why, he replied, "Because they destroy the public confidence in our politicians and leave nothing to replace it."

Yet, as a matter of fact, what the average intelligent Englishman finds most valuable in Lord Beaverbrook's memoirs, which derive largely from the author's close friendship with Bonar Law, is the confirmation of his growing suspicion that the men who shaped British policy in the early stages of the war were neither dunces nor supermen bu tpoliticians of average intelligence who were confronted by events so greatly beyond their grasp that it took them two years to realize what they were up against.

In Lord Beaverbrook's pages, Asquith shows up as aloof and remote from public sentiment, detached and unruffled long after the time for such sentiment was past. Lloyd George appears as a figure completely outside the usual orbit of British politics, "attaining to greatness by the very variety and immensity of his mental attributes". Churcill is depicted with somewhat of Lloyd George's restless genius, but without the former Premier's sheet-anchor of common sense. Kitchener emerges as a figurehead and little else, "but the people did not reason about Kitchener. They just trusted."

To Reginald McKenna, Lord Beaverbrook attributes qualities appreciated by few men in the street: while his verdict on Birkenhead "if his other qualities matched his intellect, he would have been one of the biggest world figures of our time" finds little

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